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## THE ENGLISH STAGE.

### THE CENSORSHIP AND THE DRAMA.

CENSOR'S TROUBLES—WHAT HE ACHIEVES—FINAL RESULTS—THE POLITICAL PLAY—THE LAST OF THE SEASON.

*From an Occasional Correspondent.*

LONDON, Saturday, July 19, 1873.

England's dramatic censors, in the person of the Lord Chamberlain and his subordinate, the Licenser of Plays, have been a good deal worried of late; nor are their troubles by any means at an end. The power of the office is absolute. There is no appeal from its decisions, except to the public; and, perhaps, for that very reason, the action of the Chamberlain in regard to pieces of which he does not altogether approve is often marked by considerable hesitancy. We may feel assured, too, that whenever he forbids a representation, he will be called to account by one or more newspapers; while in case of his sanctioning a performance against which objection can be taken on moral grounds, he will equally have to reckon with the Press. His relations to managers are very like those of a schoolmaster to somewhat unruly boys, who in the long run, however, are bound to be obedient. They address him with respect, but are glad to have the opportunity, now and then, of playing a trick upon him. He on his side adopts a paternal air toward them, but is compelled, from time to time, to admonish them and even to inflict punishment upon them. Like a tutor he or rather his licenser (for the Lord Chamberlain is far too great a man to read plays himself) is paid in fees at the rate of a guinea an act, and, should any erasures or corrections recommended by him not be attended to, the license, conditionally granted, may be withdrawn and the theatre at which the unrecognized piece is being performed shut up. Naturally, then, the managers never go openly to war with the Lord Chamberlain's office; and, on the whole, Lord Sydney, the Chamberlain, Hon. Spencer Ponsonby, his secretary, and Mr. Donne, the reader of plays, exercise their functions with so much consideration that no reasonable complaint can be urged against them.

CENSORS' DOINGS.

Censors must make objections occasionally, or censorship would not be maintained; but until quite lately one never heard of any difficulty arising between managers and their moral supervisors which could not be removed by the excision of a few words, or the substitution of one phrase for another. If an unpracticed author, for instance, wrote "Gracious God!" or "May God protect you!" Mr. Donne returned the manuscript, with a note to the effect that in two marked passages, pages so and so, and so and so, the word "God" must be replaced by "Heaven." Swearing, moreover, used to be forbidden; but, in this matter, concessions seem to have been made to the spirit of the age, and an author who is unable to make jokes may now adorn his dialogue with any number of facetious oaths. At intervals, too, a circular letter would be issued from the Chamberlain's office on the subject of ballet girls' skirts; but no manager paid the least attention to such documents, of which the only effect was to impress upon the public that at some theatre where a new ballet had just been produced the costumes were even more scanty than usual. Some thirty or forty years ago, when an English version of Scribe's "Bertrand et Raton" was produced under the title of the "Minister and the Man," the Lord Chamberlain was much agitated on hearing that Mr. Farren, who represented the Minister, made up his face in imitation of Prince Talleyrand, at that time Ambassador of France at the Court of London. But, as Talleyrand went to see the piece himself, and took no offense at Mr. Farren's alleged copy or caricature, the Chamberlain considered that his formal interference was not called for, and contented himself with addressing a friendly hint to the manager.

LATEST ACHIEVEMENTS.

From that time until the other day, when the "Happy Land" was brought out at the Court Theatre, with three of the principal personages made up in imitation of Messrs. Gladstone, Lowe, and Ayrton, there has been no instance, I believe, of the Lord Chamberlain feeling it necessary to pronounce an opinion as to the personal appearance of any actor or actress. Otherwise, if it should occur to him that the least resemblance exists between a performer on the stage and some public character, he has only to point it out and the resemblance must somehow be brought to an end. No discussion on the point is possible. A manager must either adopt, or at least act upon, the Chamberlain's views, or he must close his theatre. By means of paint, false hair, and a "nose-machine," (such as an enterprising hair-dresser in Holborn advertises for the benefit of persons whose noses want pulling or squeezing or otherwise beautifying,) an actor may easily conceal, distort, or modify the expression of his features, and you will have heard that Mr. Corri, who impersonates the *Padishah* in the Persian burletta by Mr. Burnand, just produced at the Opera Comique, and who has been blessed by nature with a Persian and Shah-like cast of countenance, has been ordered to de-Persianize his physiognomy. This is the second time during the last few months that the Lord Chamberlain has felt himself called upon to forbid stage caricatures, and it is noticable that the effect of the veto has been in each instance to popularize the remains of the caricature after the forced removal of the salient points. When it was made known that the faces, features, and demeanor of three Cabinet Ministers had been imitated so closely at the Court Theatre that the Ministers themselves had taken offense, every one wished to see the audacious imitators with such traces of imitation as would still, assuredly, be preserved. Now that Mr. Hingston, the manager of the Opera Comique, has announced that he is obliged to make Mr. Corri paint his face white, that he may not look too strikingly like "a sovereign whom it is his duty to respect," no play-goer will rest satisfied until he has judged for himself as to the fundamental nature of the resemblance.

RESULTS OF CENSURE.

The Lord Chamberlain, then, in each of the above cases, has shown himself not the enemy but the true friend of the manager whom he has taken to task; and other managers will doubtless arrange other caricatures so as to draw upon themselves a mild reproof from Lord Sydney, which will make all London anxious to see for itself what there was to find fault with. The fact is, the work of the censorship is very imperfectly done. It's impossible to know what a piece will be in representation merely by reading it. A manager himself cannot tell. He is not quite sure, even when he has seen it at rehearsal; and the examiner of plays, who is far from possessing the practical acuteness of an experienced manager, seems to read for words alone, without any eye to general stage effect. A French author has recently taken advantage of this fault in Mr. Donne's system of "examination," to obtain his sanction for a new work, which certainly would not have passed the censorship in Paris, where an official from the censor's office attends rehearsals and watches, keenly for points which might and often do escape the observation of a mere reader. "La Timbale d'Argent," well known at our censor's office by its Parisian reputation, had been forbidden, though Mme. Judic had arrived in London for the express purpose of playing the chief part in that work. It was necessary, from the manager's point of view, that this popular actress should appear in something; and an author, whose name has not been published, wrote a piece specially for her, called "Mariée Depuis Midi," which, being verbally all but inoffensive, passed the censorship, and was in due time produced. It is marked by vulgarity without wit, by cynicism without sense, and (as Sydney Smith said in allusion to Dr. Parr's pompous style,) "by several other things without several other things." But its vicious characteristics, though contained in the dialogue, would not have been apparent until some perversely subtle actress like Mme. Judic brought them out. The censor, in fact, has been taken in; and so effectually that he will scarcely now like to admit the deception that has been practiced upon him. Many persons think that the censor's office might as well be abolished altogether; and every one who understands how its duties are performed will, I think, allow that they should be exercised effectively and systematically, or not at all.

THE POLITICAL DRAMA.

In view of the next general election, it would not be astonishing if fresh attempts were made to convert the stage into an arena for political warfare. No very exciting political question has to be decided. There is nothing in the way of doctrine or abstract principle about which either party can "go to the country;" but the question, important enough in itself, whether the present cabinet is capable either of governing at home or of negotiating abroad, will be raised by the Conservatives, who, in default of acceptable measures, claim always to have the best men at their command. Meanwhile their immediate policy is to throw discredit by all possible means on the existing administration; and there would be no surer way, perhaps, of attaining this object than by starting a small Conservative theatre and getting Mr. W. S. Gilbert to write a succession of pieces for it on the model of the "Happy Land." I do not think theatre-goers, as a rule, are keen politicians; but they have votes, and these votes they are not inclined to register in favor of men whom they have seen represented in a ridiculous and contemptible light. They think of Mr. Ayrton in connection with his offensive manners, as exhibited on the stage by a low comedian; they remember Mr. Lowe as the Minister whose grand aim is to save "a farthing here, a farthing there, a farthing everywhere;" nor can they dissociate Mr. Gladstone from his alleged attempt, when the King of Bonny wanted Scotland, to refer the matter to arbitration. Night after night, for weeks and months past the "Happy Land" has been played at the Court Theatre, and there must be something in the fact that it is always applauded, and that the applause is never met by one opposing voice.

NEW PAPERS.

Probably the time for a political theatre has not yet arrived. Meanwhile the Conservatives, always with an eye to the coming elections, have started a paper, or rather a mass of papers, which are sent by post through the country to be sold at the rate of two pence a dozen, or seventy-two papers for one shilling. The office does not supply less than two pennyworth a day. But a dozen subscribers, clubbing together, can get their dozen papers daily in the same parcel, so that to each subscriber the weekly cost of receiving the paper daily will be only one penny. The class of readers to which the proprietors look for support are laborers, small farmers, workmen, and petty tradesmen, who hitherto have usually contented themselves with a penny weekly paper every Saturday. The penny weekly papers, (*Lloyds' Weekly Newspaper*, the *Weekly Times*, &c.,) are all radical organs; the daily papers at one penny a week will be moderately, judiciously, some would say Jesuitically, Conservative. How much, to be sure, is being done for the so-called "working men," who already work less than most other members of the community. Every year his hours of labor are diminished, every year his wages are increased, every year he goes out oftener on strike; and now morning papers are started specially for his improvement, (partly also with a view to his vote,) at the low rate of six a penny. The coming recess will not be the period of repose, for the exhausted politicians it is usually supposed to be. Everything, on the contrary, seems to show that a very active struggle will be carried on.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

Meanwhile the struggle for amusement, which constitutes what is called the London season, is more than ever at an end. Among its last notable incidents may be mentioned the dramatic fête, held yesterday at the Crystal Palace, and the Volunteer review at Wimbledon, which comes off to-day. To-night the season at her Majesty's opera terminates, and Mme. Nilsson's next appearance in public will be at New-York. The Royal Italian opera is condemned, by the terms of the subscription, to yet another week of existence, and after next Saturday London, already getting empty, will be deserted and Parliament, if it has not finished its work, will simply be "left sitting." S. E.

## TENNESSEE.

THE NEW STATE MOVEMENT NOT FAVORED—MURDERERS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 31.—The movement to create a new State, with Jackson, Tenn., as the capital, meets with no favor here, the entire Press of the city being opposed to it, and not a single delegate from the county participated in the convention.

The Governor has offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer of Frank Moore, and the city authorities have offered the same reward.

The Governor has commuted the sentence of Early Eason to imprisonment for life. The murder for which Eason was sentenced was one of the most cold-blooded ever perpetrated, and the commutation excites much feeling in the community.

## ARMY AND NAVY OF THE GULF.

PORTLAND, Me., July 31.—The Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf meets this year in Portland, on the 6th August. The programme for the day has been announced. President Grant, Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, Norcross, Montgomery, Banks, Dwight, Admiral Bailey, Commodore Green, and other distinguished officers will be present. An excursion will be made down the bay, where a clambake will be had. A banquet will be given at the Falmouth Hotel in the evening.

## THE CHICAGO CORNER IN WHEAT.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 31.—The excitement over the corner in wheat was not so great after the close of the regular 'Change this afternoon, and prices dropped to $1 40, which appears to have been the figure the ring had set as the minimum price for settlements. A good many shorts were settled at this price, but a few are still out, and will perhaps try to make a market to-morrow forenoon upon which to settle. The amount of shorts wheat was much less than is usual in a corner, and though some parts have been squeezed pretty hard, there are no failures reported, and it is not believed there will be any.

## THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

### VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS.

NOMINATIONS FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR AND ATTORNEY GENERAL—SPEECH OF COL. HUGHES.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

RICHMOND, Va., July 31.—The Lynchburg Convention completed its ticket this morning by the nomination of C. P. Ramsdell, for Lieutenant Governor, David W. Fults, for Attorney General, both being chosen by acclamation. The ticket, therefore, stands, as follows: For Governor, Robert W. Hughes, of Washington County; for Lieutenant Governor, C. P. Ramsdell, of Surry County; for Attorney General, David W. Fults, of Augusta County.

Soon after the reassembling of the convention at 12 M., Col. Hughes was introduced and made an able speech, to which no synopsis can do justice. He began with an allusion to the national flag as the banner of the Republican Party, and which, whether in war or politics, was the symbol of liberty and equal rights, and the talisman of victory. He urged the supreme recognition of the nation as against sections. It is not, he continued, a power merely to be obeyed, but a divinely-given parent to be revered and loved. Nationalism creates, protects, and blesses, while sectionalism destroys and curses. The one is love and good-will, the other is hate and strife. The principles of the party are as sound as its flag is sacred. Those principles are embodied in the three new amendments to the Federal Constitution. The first gives liberty to all men, the second gives citizenship to all, and the third insures civil equality throughout the Union. Thus have the relations of the white and black races been wisely and justly settled, and all the results of this settlement have but demonstrated its wisdom and justice. Yet, in Virginia there is a party seeking to undo this settlement, and who array themselves in hostility to the blacks and the will of the nation. The Conservative plan of campaign is to antagonise the races, and set the white man against the black. It cannot prosper. It is against God and man. Under the false pretense of a fear of negro supremacy, the cry of "Virginia for white Virginians" is raised, when it is well known that the white voters of the State outnumber the colored by at least 30,000, and the State has been so gerrymandered as to allow the counties having chiefly white inhabitants nearly twice the representation allowed those inhabited chiefly by blacks. The pretext and policy of this campaign is unchristian. It is a penitentiary offense, under the statute of the State, as inciting "the white population of the State to make insurrection by acts of violence or war against the colored population." It is unprovoked; it is destructive to the State; it is mean, cowardly, and rebellious. The principles of the Republican Party are unassailable, and it is because of this that the enemy abuse that party in Virginia—because of its personnel. The party is made up, according to the Conservatives, of ignorant negroes, carpet-baggers, and scalawags. The cry against carpet-baggers may have had some justification in the days of reconstruction, but now those who remain among us have been acclimated and domiciliated, and they can plead the Statute of Limitations against the charge of vagrancy. Besides, where are greater carpet-baggers than Virginians themselves? They have sought and found office in every quarter of the Union—one audacious fellow coming to Congress from the very precincts of Faneuil Hall. But the negroes, they are poor and ignorant it is true, but where in the wide world will you find a more peaceable, well-disposed, and trustworthy laboring class? It is the glory of Republicanism that the poor and humble seek its aid and protection, and find it a friend and benefactor. The Republican Party has not oppressed Virginia, but has been her benefactor, even when inflicting necessary pain in the process of reconstruction. The curse of Virginia is and has been the same sectionalism which now seeks to keep control of her. The Republican Party gave equal rights to all in Virginia; gave her the Homestead law, the Bankrupt law, the Common School system, the prohibition against any increase of the State debt, and equal and uniform taxation. Col. Hughes concluded as follows:

I need not dwell on these details, so honorable to the Republican Party. They will become the leading topics of the important campaign about to open. Our party has given to the white people of Virginia every political right forfeited by war which they ever enjoyed. Need I recount what it has done for the colored people? Has it not stricken the manacles from the limbs of the slave? Has it not elevated the freedman to citizenship? Has it not, braving the clamor and denunciation of a proscriptive provincialism, rescued the colored man from the condition of an outcast, clothed him with the toga of citizenship, armed him with the franchise of suffrage, inspired him with the instincts of self-respect, breathed into him the afflatus of patriotism, taught him the aspirations of an enlightened manhood, and made his presence in the Commonwealth a blessing instead of a curse to both races? Let the reflecting man consider what the Republican Party has accomplished in these respects, and weigh the results of its policy as practically displayed before his eyes. Then let him imagine what would have been the condition of the State if the bigoted vindictiveness and barbarous race-hatred of the sectional party had full action, and he will pray God to spare our good Commonwealth forever from its pernicious domination.

Col. Hughes' address was concluded amid great applause, as was also Mr. Ramsdell's, who made a fine speech. After him, Hon. Joseph Segar followed in a speech indorsing the nominations heartily and warmly, and urging the importance of the Virginia water line as a national work.

The convention adjourned this evening, after adopting the platform reported by the Committee on Resolutions, and appointing the State Central Committee, Major R. H. Carter, of Fauquier, Chairman, and Judge Alfred Morton, of Richmond, Chairman of the Executive Committee. Great good feeling seemed to prevail among the delegates, the colored ones being fully convinced of the inexpediency of having a colored man on the ticket. The ticket as it stands is probably as strong as it could be made, and excites lively apprehensions here among Conservatives. It is believed that nobody but Gen. Kemper can beat Hughes, and it may, therefore, be set down as certain that the Republican nomination of Hughes has insured the Conservative nomination of Kemper. The canvass is expected to be a warm if not a fierce one, and its result is considered very doubtful on all hands.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform is as follows:

The Republicans of Virginia, in State Convention assembled, do now formally announce their principles to the voters of this Commonwealth. They reaffirm and reiterate their platform of 1872. They indorse and approve the Administration of President Grant in the past, and pledge their support for the future.

*Resolved*, That we are in favor of the ad valorem system of taxation, as adopted by our State Convention, as the only just and equitable system, and pledge ourselves to its support and enforcement.

*Resolved*, That the tide-water population of the State have paid without complaint the taxes necessary for the support of the State debt contracted for public improvements, from which they derive no local advantage, and are entitled to demand the repeal of any law levying taxes upon every interest on property not general in the Commonwealth.

*Resolved*, That the Republican Party of Virginia, through its representatives in the State and National Governments, recommends the total abolition of the tax on tobacco as soon as it can be done without detriment to the national finances. The greatest good for the greatest number being one of the principles of republicanism, we are in favor of such a system of public improvements as shall best secure that result. The necessities, not only of Virginia, but of the whole country, demand increased facilities for cheap transportation. We are, therefore, in favor of the early completion of the James River and Kanawha Canal, and call upon the Congress of the United States at its next session to take this matter into consideration and make an appropriation for the same. Believing it to be a national necessity that it should be made a national highway, we pledge the Republicans of Virginia to use every endeavor to secure its early completion.

We also favor such system of railroad improvements as shall tend to develop all sections of the State, and we call upon voters of the Commonwealth to unite with us in securing the desired results. The Republican Party of Virginia, in common with the Republican Party of the country, is opposed to all forms of repudiation, and favor such a financial policy as shall tend to the payment of the debt of the State without being oppressive on the citizens. We regard the expenses of our State Government as disproportionate to the available resources of the people, and demand that they shall be made more fully to conform thereto. We disapprove all extra compensation, and favor economy in Government, State and National. That we deem the act known as the Funding bill as impolitic, unjust, and repressive, and enacted solely in the interest of bondholders, regardless of the condition of State resources or industrial pursuits; and that we are in favor of and demand the submission of the question of the financial obligations of West Virginia to the United States Supreme Court for decision. We are in favor of the development of the natural resources of the State, which, under the rule of the Conservative Party and its predecessors, have lain dormant. The mines of coal, iron, and other minerals, the vast water power, and the many other natural resources of the State, which exist in rich profusion on every hand, want but enterprise and capital to develop them, and thus make Virginia one of the greatest manufacturing States in the Union. To this end we favor such liberal legislation as should tend to encourage investment of capital in mining and manufacturing operations, and general laws for incorporation, together with such a liberal spirit of our people as shall invite men of enterprise to come and dwell among us. We are in favor of a reform of the administration of justice in the State, and the enforcement for the State Constitution of that respect which will secure impartial justice to all, irrespective of race, color, condition or political sentiment. We favor the election of President, Vice President, and all other officers of the Government, as far as practicable, by the direct vote of the people. We approve and indorse the noble and humane policy inaugurated by Gen. Grant's Administration, whereby all international disputes shall be made subject to arbitration, thereby preventing the dread havoc of war.

*Resolved*, That the Federal courts should be accessible in all States to all citizens on appeal for redress of wrongs, or protection of rights, in cases where, upon proper showing, equity demands it. We demand reform in the State laws, in order to secure fair elections by the abolition of partisan supervision, to enable every voter to exercise the right of suffrage according to the dictates of his own conscience.

## THE OHIO NEW PARTY.

OPINIONS OF THE CINCINNATI PRESS ON THE MOVEMENT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 31.—The *Commercial* this morning comments editorially upon the proceedings of the convention, at Columbus, yesterday, as follows: "A chapter of political history of importance to the nation was made at Columbus yesterday. Free and full expression was given to the profound public dissatisfaction with the Democratic Party as the opposition, and a third party was in good faith put in the field. The stroke of business done was of the most serious character. A platform containing a great deal that was excellent was adopted, and a ticket that is strong was nominated. No negotiations were carried on—the trading politicians were left out in the cold."

The *Enquirer* editorially says: "To sum up, the new party which come to us with a flourish of trumpets is but a weak and puny affair. The meagre convention, the indifference with which its action is received, and the character and antecedents of its participants all go to prove that the oft-repeated declaration that there was a great popular demand for a new party was but a delusion and a snare. It is not a people's movement, and it will never become a people's party. The managers through their platform propose nothing that cannot be obtained through the regenerate, liberalized and modernised Democratic Party. We look upon this movement now as but an insurrection among the quarter-masters and contractors of the Democratic Party. Their efforts will be mainly directed against that organization, but it will rise superior to their assaults. It is understood that the founders of the new party ask no affiliation or co-operation with the Democratic Party. Let us see to it, then, that they do not receive any. The Democracy on the 6th of August can nominate a good ticket, and adopt a platform which will be indorsed by every true reformer in the State. With our consent, the ticket nominated on that day will contain the name of no man nominated at Columbus, yesterday. We counseled and labored for peace and harmony between men claiming to labor for a common cause; but the leaders of the new party have tasted of the insane root, and they have declared war upon the Democratic organization. It is not ready to surrender to a handful of political adventurers, and it will assert itself upon the 6th after the old manner, and clothe itself with a new glory."

## LIBERAL REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 31.—The Liberal Republican State Committee met, at the Grand Union here, to-night. There were fifteen members present. The only action taken was to appoint a committee of six, with Gen. Cochrane Chairman, to determine upon the time, method, &c., of calling a State Convention, and report to the General Committee at 11 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

## THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen since Wednesday night over the Gulf States, New-England, and the extreme Northwest; it has fallen over the lake region and the Ohio Valley, and to a less extent on the Middle and South Atlantic coasts; the temperature has risen slightly in the Gulf States, and more decided over the lower lakes; it has apparently fallen in the extreme Northwest; south and south-west winds, with cloudy weather and numerous local storms, followed by clear or clearing weather, are reported from the Gulf and Southern States; south-west winds, with cloud and rain now prevail over the Ohio Valley, the lower lakes, and Middle States; clear weather prevails over New-England; northerly winds and light rain prevail in Manitoba.

PROBABILITIES.

On Friday, for the Gulf and South Atlantic States, continued cloudy weather, and numerous local storms, with prevailing south-westerly winds.

For the Ohio Valley, south-west to north-west winds, and clear or clearing weather.

*For the Middle States, south-westerly winds, cloudy and threatening weather.*

For New-England, east and south winds, veering to south-west, increasing cloudiness, and possibly local storms.

For the lake region, westerly winds and clearing weather, but with occasional local storms.

## LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Litiz Springs Hotel, at Litiz, Lancaster County, Penn., a large building, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday.

At 3:30 yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the building of the National Dock and Warehouse Company, in Lewis-street, East Boston, which was entirely consumed with its contents. It was a large brick building, 250 feet long by 50 feet wide, and used entirely for storage purposes and was also a bonded warehouse. The second story and attic was filled with consignments of jute, hemp, and gunny cloth and gunny-bags. The ground floor and basement were also nearly filled with a large amount of sugar and saltpetre, all the property of a large number of owners here and in New-York. The building was owned by the National Dock Warehouse Company, and valued at $75,000; fully insured. It is estimated that there were $400,000 worth of property stored in the building. The loss will be $300,000. The insurance cannot be ascertained. The fire was undoubtedly caused by spontaneous combustion among the jute, gunny-bags, and hemp.

## THE COTTON CROP.

JACKSON, Miss., July 31.—The caterpillar has made its appearance among the cotton crops in this section. As the cotton crops are several weeks later than usual, the presence of the worm is earlier than customary.

## LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

APPROACHING CLOSE OF THE SESSION—THE DEBATE ON THE PROPOSED ALLOWANCE TO THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

LONDON, July 31.—In the House of Commons, to-day, shortly after the opening of the session, Mr. Gladstone stated that the business of the House was so far advanced as to warrant the hope that its session would be prorogued on Tuesday next.

The bill granting an annuity of £25,000 to the Duke of Edinburgh upon his approaching marriage with the Princess Marie Alexandrovna, came up on its second reading.

Mr. P. A. Taylor, member for Leicester, moved that the second reading of the bill be postponed for one month from this date. He spoke at great length in support of his motion. In the course of his speech he protested against the frequent applications by the Crown for grants of annuities to the royal children. He stated that such applications place the Queen in an unfavorable and unsatisfactory light before the public. He thought that if the civil list were sufficient for the proper maintenance of the royal household, the Crown ought to surrender to the public Treasury the immense private property now held by it. He held that if her private property be retained by the Queen there can be no necessity for the appropriation provided for in the bill. He stated that the whole management of the civil list naturally gives rise to numerous grave suspicions on the part of the public by reason of the secrecy with which it is invested. He also said that the people of Great Britain were not interested in the proposed marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, and besides that, the latter receives an ample allowance now, wrung as it is from a reluctant and indignant people.

Mr. George Anderson, member for Glasgow, seconded the motion to postpone. He declared that the proposal contained in the bill was disgraceful.

Right Hon. Edward P. Bouverie, member for Kilmarnock, and Mr. John Sidney North, member for Oxfordshire, spoke in opposition to the postponement of the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Gladstone regretted the tone of the discussion which had taken place. He denied that the Government had maintained any secrecy touching the management of the Crown property. The civil list, he said, was never intended to provide for the portioning of the royal children. Parliament must either adopt the course at present proposed, and as pursued with regard to those of the royal children already married, or provide for an increased civil list. He upheld the proposition contained in the bill, as it gave to Parliament the control of the conduct of the Crown and of the royal family.

The motion to postpone was lost and the bill was passed, on its second reading, by a vote of 162 yeas to 18 nays.

Mr. Bradlaugh has issued a call for a meeting in Hyde Park, on Sunday next, to protest against an increase in the allowance of the Duke of Edinburgh on the occasion of his marriage.

Demonstrations in opposition to the proposed increase in the Duke's allowance were made yesterday at Nottingham, Birmingham, and other places in England.

### SPAIN.

UNSUCCESSFUL INSURGENT ATTACK ON ALMERIA—ACTION OF THE CORTES—A NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSED.

MADRID, July 31.—The refusal of the authorities of Almeria to comply with the demand of Gen. Contreras for a contribution of 50,000 pesetas was followed by an attack upon that city by the insurgent fleet. After two hours' firing the insurrectionists made an attempt to disembark, but were repulsed by the national forces, and compelled to retreat to their vessels. The women and children left Almeria before the commencement of the attack, and the town is now occupied only by the Republican troops, who are determined to maintain a desperate resistance against the assaults of the insurgents.

The Cortes has adopted a resolution thanking the Republican troops at Almeria for their heroic resistance to the attack of the insurgents.

It has also resolved to proceed immediately with the consideration of bills providing for a new loan, the national armament, and the suppression of the right of pardon by the President.

The Civil Governor of Barcelona has seized a newspaper in that city for endeavoring to incite a mutiny among the national troops stationed there.

THE CITY OF SEVILLE FIRED BY THE INSUGENTS—THE FIRE EXTINGUISHED—FOREIGN PROPERTY IN DANGER IN ALMERIA.

MADRID, July 31.—A dispatch has been received from Seville announcing that the insurgents have set fire to that city in four different places by means of petroleum.

A later dispatch has been received at the Ministry of War, announcing that the insurrection in Seville has been suppressed, and that the city is now occupied by the Government troops. The fires which were started by the insurgents were extinguished.

Foreign property in Almeria is in great danger, and foreign residents will appeal to their respective Governments for protection.

THE STATE PROPERTY IN GRANADA CONFISCATED BY THE INSURGENTS—THE SEVILLE INSURGENTS EXPERIMENTING IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

MADRID, July 31.—The Revolutionary Junta at Granada has issued a decree directing the seizure of property belonging to the State, including churches, convents, and bell-foundries, the latter in order to obtain metal to coin into currency.

The Insurgent Junta at Seville has also issued a decree ordering a reduction of fifty per cent. in leases and rents of the general community, and a similar reduction in the necessaries of life, closing the factories, and making a division among the people of uncultivated lands.

VALENCIA BOMBARDED—CITIZENS OF ALICANTE IN TERROR—SLAVERY IN THE ANTILLES.

MADRID, July 31.—The insurgents in Valencia still refuse to surrender, and the Republican troops resumed the bombardment of that city last night.

The citizens of Alicante, fearing an attack from the insurgents, have made urgent application to the Madrid Government for reinforcements.

A second conference between Señor Polanca, Colonial Minister, and the Deputies from Porto Rico, has been fixed for Monday next to devise the framework of a bill for the abolition of slavery in the Antilles.

THE DEFENSE OF ALMERIA—A STORMY DEBATE IN THE CORTES.

MADRID, July 31.—In the Cortes to-day Gen. Gonzalez, Minister of War, read a dispatch announcing that the insurgents had recommenced firing upon the City of Almeria. This afternoon the insurgent projectiles demolished the house occupied by the German Consulate, notwithstanding the consular flag was flying over the building.

When the question came up the Deputies of the Left protested against the proposed vote of thanks to the citizens of Almeria for their devotion to the Republic.

Angry exclamations from the members of the majority followed the protest.

Señor Quintero made a speech in which he defended the proceedings of the insurgents.

The members of the majority again protested against the course of the Deputies of the Left. A passionate debate followed, attended by a scene of great confusion in the Chamber.

LATEST ADVICES OF THE CONDITION OF THE INSURGENTS.

MADRID, July 31.—A body of 700 insurgents from Cartagena surprised the garrison at Orihuela, in the Province of Alicante, captured the town, and are now marching upon the City of Alicante.

The insurgents at Cartagena attempted to fit out the iron-clads Mendez Pinto and Fernando el Catolico, to assist the vessels engaged in the attack upon Almeria, but found their supply of coal to be insufficient.

The insurgent Government at Cartagena has made an effort to place a loan in London, but failed to secure offers.

Pierrad was in command of the insurgents who endeavored to destroy the City of Seville by fire this morning.

The insurgents in Valencia are reported as becoming more discouraged. Gen. Martinez anticipates an easy victory over them.

The Radicals repudiate the pretensions of Marshal Serrano to be a friend of the Republic.

BAYONNE, July 31.—Don Carlos has entered Biscay.

ANOTHER VESSEL GONE OVER TO THE INSURGENTS.

LISBON, July 31.—The Spanish frigate Villa Madrid, at Cadiz, joined the insurgents to-day and opened fire upon the arsenal.

### FRANCE.

DEPUTIES ASSURING THE POPE OF THEIR DEVOTION—THE TRIAL OF BAZAINE.

PARIS, July 31.—One hundred Deputies to the French Assembly have sent to the Pope an address, assuring him of their continued devotion to his Holiness.

It is reported that the Count de Paris has gone to visit the Count de Chambord.

Gen. Chabaud Latour refuses to sit with the court-martial convened for the trial of Marshal Bazaine.

## MURDER AND SUICIDE.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR IN PHILADELPHIA—A MAN KILLS HIS NEWLY MARRIED WIFE AND POISONS HIMSELF.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—A horrible butchery was discovered to-night in an apartment in the third story of a respectable residence on Second-street, a few doors below South. The room was occupied by a German mechanic, by the name of Edward Schusterrerter, and his wife, who was the daughter of the occupant of the premises. The father had occasion to go upstairs to speak with his daughter, and upon opening the door of the room occupied by her and her husband, discovered them both lying upon the floor. He immediately gave the alarm to the police, and a couple of patrolmen came to the scene. The woman was found with her throat cut in a horrible manner, the wind-pipe, carotid artery, and jugular being entirely severed. Pools of blood were on the floor of the apartment, while the doors and walls were splashed with it. It was found that the husband had taken a dose of poison after killing the woman, for by his side, along with a bloody razor, lay an empty bottle. There was every evidence that a terrible struggle had taken place, for there were bloody finger-marks on the walls, the window-ledges, and the door-knobs. The most singular fact of the tragedy is that no noise or uproar was heard by any one. The windows opening over the yard of the house would have made it comparatively easy for a disturbance to have been discovered. Jealously was undoubtedly the cause of the murder. The two had been married but two months, and had lived unhappily. The husband was out of work, and had been very quarrelsome for the last week, more so than usual. The woman was but twenty-six years of age, and the husband twenty-eight. The deed created a very marked sensation down-town, and is the most horrible which has occurred in that section of the city for many years.

## BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $298,936.

Ex-Gov. Curtin is at the Congress Hall, Saratoga.

Thomas E. Lloyd, a leading lawyer of Washington, died yesterday afternoon.

The coal trade at Pictou and Sydney is very brisk. A number of steamers are constantly loading.

George A. Brown, Paymaster in the United States Navy, died at Alfred, Me., yesterday, aged twenty-nine years.

The steamer Falmouth, arrived at Halifax, N. S., from Portland, yesterday afternoon, with 100 passengers. She had been detained in a fog.

On Wednesday afternoon, John Payne, aged sixteen, was drowned in the sluice-pond in Lynn, Mass., while bathing.

A grand ball was given by Messrs. Hathorn & Southgate, of Congress Hall, Saratoga, last evening, in honor of his Excellency Gov. Hartranft and party.

An American fishing schooner was struck by lightning in the Gut of Canso last week. Her mainmast was destroyed, and three of her crew severely injured.

John O. Hill was probably fatally injured at Skowhegan, Me., on Wednesday, by falling from his mowing-machine and coming in contact with the cutting apparatus.

William Campbell, colored, charged with the murder of Thomas Doyle, mate of the steamer Grand Tower, last April, at Cairo, Ill., was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged.

An encampment of Odd-fellows from New-Haven, Lynn, and Haverhill were entertained by their Providence, R. I., brethren, yesterday, by an excursion down the bay, a shore dinner, and a banquet at the Music Hall.

The three young ladies drowned at New-Market, N. H., on Wednesday, were Millie Moulton, Abbie Garland, and Jennie Burnham. Twenty-two persons belonging to the picnic party were in the boat when it capsized.

The three days' session, at Poughkeepsie, of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of the State of New-York, closed yesterday, with a parade of the Poughkeepsie organization, a promenade concert and soirée.

THE HEALTH OF VICE PRESIDENT WILSON.

BOSTON, Mass., July 31.—The *Evening Traveller* publishes the following: "A Washington correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Wilson is about to undergo a formidable operation, and it is thought he may not survive."

On the contrary, Mr. Wilson is much better than he has been at any time since his illness, and is steadily improving. No operation whatever is or has been contemplated. It is to be regretted that newspaper correspondents will not allow him to recover in peace.

## WASHINGTON.

### THE FORT SNELLING AFFAIR.

A CORRECT STATEMENT OF THE FACTS IN RELATION TO THE PURCHASE—GEN. BELKNAP'S REPORT.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Gen. Belknap to-day, upon his return, permits to be published the report in the matter of Fort Snelling. This report gives a very different character to the action of the Government from that ascribed to it in certain quarters. There has been complete publicity at every stage of the transaction. The report, although of an old date, has never been printed. In October, 1870, the Secretary of War appointed a commission of army officers to visit St. Paul and report. This commission was composed of Gen. E. D. Macy, Inspector General; Gen. W. M. Dunn, Assistant Judge Advocate General, and Col. John E. Smith, of the Fourteenth Infantry. The following is a brief synopsis of the report: The claimants represented that they purchased the property in 1857 for $90,000, which was its full value at that time; that, in accordance with the contract, Steele, the purchaser, paid the first installment, $30,000, and furnished the Secretary of War ample security in Government bonds for the deferred payments. At the request of the House of Representatives, pending an investigation, the Secretary of War declined to fulfill the contract. This neglect caused the claimant much expense for plotting and surveys. The Government then assumed possession, which they have since retained. Steele declined to fulfill his contract by reason of the action of the House of Representatives. In 1858 a majority of a committee of the House declared the sale invalid. A minority pronounced it valid. The Attorney General, Jeremiah S. Black, informed the then Secretary of War that in law he must fulfill his contract and make a conveyance to Steele. There are 7,918 acres in the reservation. Of this 1,500 acres are low morass; the rest is mainly arable. The value averages $20 per acre. The large majority of witnesses before the House Committee testified that $90,000 was a fair valuation. The ferry privilege was of great value to Steele. The following is the account stated upon which the War Department made its settlement with Steele: Price of 1,521 acres purchased for a reservation at $25 per acre, $38,030; for fort and buildings, $12,029; for use and occupation of premises, being six per cent. on $90,000, the amount of the first installment paid by Steele for the nine years of occupancy by the United States, from April, 1861, to November, 1870, $17,250. Total, $68,200. The board recommended a settlement on this basis, that the Government pay Steele $68,200, and Gen. Belknap approved this report in his report to the President. In 1870 the Secretary of War referred to this transaction in these words: The act setting apart a portion of Fort Snelling military reservation for a permanent military post, and the settlement of all claims in relation thereto has been carried out by having the location and the facts concerning the claims referred to examined by a board of officers, who made a report recommending a settlement, which settlement was concurred in by myself, and accepted by the claimants.

SEN

## THE MARKETS.

### SOME NEW FACTS.

A VISIT TO CENTRE MARKET—ITS PRESENT CONDITION—THE FULTON-STREET BOOTHS.

The uncompromising hostility of the Health Board to the nuisances which have threatened the health of the City every Summer continues to be an interesting topic, and wins praise from everybody except those whose pecuniary interests suffer in consequence.

Yesterday the majority of the stalls on Fulton-street were vacated and in a state of ruin. A few of the stall-owners were still making shift to sell coffee and cakes, pies, and fruit, but they were looking ahead with certainty to the closing of their booths to-morrow. The stall-owners on South and Beekman streets were attending to business as usual, and making no preparations for a change of base, although they do not doubt that they will have to share the fate of their neighbors. The removal of these stands will give much additional width to South-street, as the owners have widened the sidewalk, and have thus taken as much from the street as did the butchers of the West-street front of Washington Market from West-street. The standholders in the market have a variety of opinions as to the effect the removal of the stands will have on the business of the market. The majority of them think that it will be improved. At all events, they already find a great improvement in the ventilation of the market by the raising of the roof, and think that the demolition of the stands will be of inestimable value from a sanitary stand-point. An instance is related in the market of a man who paid $1,238 for a stand a few weeks ago, and had just started in business. He is, of course, a sufferer, but, luckily, there are not many in such a position. There are two associations in the market—one the Fulton Market Association, and the other composed of sidewalk standholders. The former was formed to induce the City to lease the site to them at ten per cent. on the valuation, so that they could make improvements to suit themselves. The sidewalk standholders combined to protect themselves against the Board of Health about four years ago, and have succeeded in deferring the threatened action of the authorities until now. Like the Washington Market men, whose establishments have been destroyed, the Fulton Market people threaten suits against the City for damages on the ground that they have obtained permits from time to time from the regularly constituted authorities.

CENTRE MARKET.

A careful inspection of the sanitary condition of Centre Market was made by a TIMES reporter yesterday, and material enough was gleaned to make a report as elaborate in detail as that of the Board of Health's inspectors on Fulton Market. Only a condensation of the facts collected will be given, however.

The external appearance of the market-house impresses the beholder with an idea of what a wonderful transformation might be effected by a corps of painters and glaziers. The building is not a bad-looking structure, and its appearance has been improved of late years by the raising of the roof from Grand-street to about half way up the block, the brick walls being built up and altered from their former plain style to a sort of castellated arrangement, which it would be difficult to classify under any known order of architecture. This alteration was made to give additional room for an armory in the upper story, and there is every reason to believe that it will make a large and excellent one. Work on it has been stopped since last Winter, and the roof being open, when the rains descend, the market is flooded, and the water soaking beneath the board floor makes everything very damp, and has greatly assisted in rotting the floor. The upper part of the building, occupying the other half of the block from the armory up to Broome-street, is leased for manufactories for five years. The windows in the lower parts of the market look as though an army of small boys had at some time in a humorous freak pelted them with a shower of stones, or that Boss Tweed, when in power, was in partnership with some glazier, and had the window-panes broken purposely to give him a job. There are no stands on the Centre-street sidewalk, but there are four ugly wooden excrescences jutting out from the sides of the building. The walls and walks are malodorous to a degree.

There are several fruit-stands on the sidewalk of the narrow front of the market-house facing Broome-street, but none at present over the curb or gutter. In the flower season a number of flower-stands are planted in the street, but there is no longer any business for flowers in pots, and the fruit-dealers are now the sole occupants of the sidewalk. That along Centre Market-place (a continuance of Baxter-street,) is boarded in from the curbstone, and covered with booths for the distance of half a block from Broome-street in the direction of Grand. The other half of the long block is covered by a wooden roof, and clear to the street. This portion of the sidewalk was also covered with stands some time ago, but they were removed before the present Health Board came into power. It is a question as to whether or no the Health authorities will remove the stands on this sidewalk, as they have, so far, uniformly confined themselves to destroying only those stands which project over the curbstone and gutters. It is the interior of the market-house which presents the most objectionable feature to visitors. When inspected by a TIMES reporter yesterday, it was after the market hours. The place was deserted, except by a few butchers, a half dozen ragged and dirty children, and the rats. These vermin, startled by the intrusion, scamper off in companies of a dozen, and hide themselves in the myriads of holes in the rotting floors. Several particularly large customers refused to stir, and interviewed the intruder with a defiant stare and indignant squeaks, wagging their slimy tails meanwhile in a disgusting manner. Stale-looking green vegetables were lying about on a number of the stands, and great spots of grease were plastered about elsewhere, mingling a rancid smell with other offensive odors. The empty butchers' stalls were blackened with immense swarms of flies, feeding on the bloody remains of meat, cut up on the blocks which defied thorough cleansing.

The door of one of the sidewalk booths on the Centre Market-place side had been left open, and an instance of filthy neglect was made visible. It was a small hole, containing a broken-down stove and several pieces of muddy wood. The floor was covered with a variety of filth, and the keen scent of a Health Inspector, gifted with the faculty of chemical analysis, would have discovered a whole catalogue of nasty smells combining to make a perfume surpassing that of musk or assafœtida. A small portion of the body of the market is floored with brick. A damp and noisome smell pervades the whole market, and one fresh from the country would be inclined to walk through it with fingers to the nose. City people are so accustomed to bad smells that the odors of Centre Market do not force themselves so much upon their attention, although they are none the less dangerous to health. The reporter was reminded by some of the dirty little children who were making the market a play-ground, that it was closed, and an aged watchman, who appeared on the scene looking inquisitively at the stranger, was questioned as to what he knew about the market. The old man said that he had been a watchman on the premises for about thirty-four years. When he first entered upon his duties the market was a new one. People drove to it in carriages. Stands had been held fifteen years ago for $1,500 and over, but their value had greatly depreciated during the war. One instance he gave as an example was that of a stand once worth $1,500, was sold recently for $200, and resold for $500. Its present holder would not part with it for $800. He is a good business man, and shows what such can accomplish with proper tact and care of their stands, this one being very cleanly in comparison with others in the market. The old man said that, the rats were very numerous and quite vicious; once, when sleeping on a stall, he had been bitten, and a dog belonging to him, who was a great ratter, had sickened and died from eating too many of them. He was glad to hear that Superintendent De Voe had said that there was a probability of a new floor being laid, and thought that the business in the market was dull because it had been so much neglected. Superintendent De Voe said that he would soon be ready to publish his report on the markets, of which a synopsis was given in THE TIMES. It includes the building of new markets on the site of Washington and Fulton Markets, and recommends the sale of the Eighteenth Ward and the Franklin and Gouverneur-street Markets. He was endeavoring to arrange for stands for the marketmen who have had their booths destroyed, and had offered the pick of stands in up-town markets. When the City Dump was removed from West Washington Market the West-street butchers who had lost their places would be established there if they so desired. He could not tell what he would be able to do for the Fulton-street stand-holders, but would do the best he could for everybody. Repairs, he said, were to be made on Catharine Market, and a new floor was to be laid in Centre Market. There were a number of stands yet on the Vesey-street and West-street sidewalks, but he had no authority over them. They came under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Incumbrances, whose duty it was to keep the sidewalks clear of obstructions to travel.

## THE ASSESSMENT ROLLS.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE YESTERDAY—THE OBJECTIONS HEARD.

The special committee of the Board of Supervisors appointed to consider the complaints and examine the tax-books of the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards, resumed its session yesterday in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen. Supervisors Koch, McCafferty, and Cooper were present.

William Hayes, of No. 124 Ninety-first-street, owns two lots in the neighborhood of his residence. Last year the imposed valuation was $12,000, and this year it was increased to $21,000, though it was manifest the property had not improved in the meantime. He claimed a reduction to the amount of last year's estimate.

Thomas Kelly, of No. 119 West One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, is the owner of seven lots in the upper part of the island. In 1871, the valuation upon them was $21,000; in 1872 it was $23,000, and this year it has been increased to $35,000. The increase was not justified by any improvements in the value of the property, and he claimed a reduction.

Mrs. Annie Rocke, of No. 338 West Forty-sixth-street, owns four lots in the vicinity of her house, and the valuation this year is $8,000. The property itself is not worth $12,000, and the estimated valuation is consequently excessive.

Harriett Ramsen, of No. 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, complained against the assessed value of her property. In 1871 the assessment was $5,000, in 1872 it was $7,000, and this year it was increased to $9,000. The property had deteriorated rather than increased, and she claimed that the assessment be fixed at the original rate.

Hugh Preble is an extensive property owner in Fifth-avenue, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth streets, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets, and between Eighty-second and Eighty-third streets. Last year the tax valuation was $163,000, and this year it was $267,000, being an increase over 1872 of $104,000, or an average of sixty-four per cent. He complained against the increase as excessive and unjust.

Supervisor Koch informed the committee that there was a four-story brown-stone house on Fifty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, which was built two years ago. This house was marked as a lot on the tax-books and was assessed at $2,000. The next house, a three-story one, was valued at $7,500, and on the opposite side of the street a three-story brown-stone private house was taxed at $8,500. He mentioned the matter for the consideration of the committee.

Mr. Whitlock complained that the valuation of ten lots which he owned, on Eleventh-avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets, had been increased this year from $8,000 to $20,000, and two other lots in the same locality had been increased from $2,000 to $6,000. The increase was not justified by improvements or greater value of the property itself.

John Schafer stated to the committee that his property at the corner of One Hundredth-street and Eighth-avenue was assessed at $11,500, while the proper valuation was only $8,000.

The committee then adjourned.

## THE CASE OF MRS. UNGER.

SCENE IN THE CORONER'S OFFICE—VERDICT OF THE JURY.

Coroner Kessler held an inquest yesterday in the case of Mrs. Pauline Unger wife of Joseph Unger, a letter-carrier, of No. 140 Forsyth-street, whose death it was said resulted from malpractice at the hands of Mina Kammer, a German midwife of No. 127 Stanton-street. No direct evidence was given in the case, except that Mrs. Unger said before her death that she had taken pills at the recommendation of an American lady. Quite an angry controversy occurred between Willian F. Howe, who defended Mrs. Kammer, and the Coroner, Counselor Howe alleging that the Coroner distorted the statements of the witnesses to influence the jury against the prisoner. Coroner Kessler said that the counselor was only allowed to be present as a matter of courtesy. Counselor Howe responded that he was present as a matter of right and justice, and would remain until the inquest closed. The jury, composed of Germans residing in the vicinity of Mrs. Unger's residence, rendered the following verdict:

"We find that the deceased, Pauline Unger, came to her death from causes to us unknown, and we censure Dr. Ludwig Bopp, who reported the case, for not notifying the Coroner after finding Mrs. Unger in a dying condition, and the jury further agree in giving due praise to Coroner Kessler, without whose skill and vigilance the crime would have remained undetected."

On the verdict being recorded, Counselor Howe moved for the discharge of Mrs. Kammer, who had been imprisoned in the Tombs since Saturday last. Coroner Kessler denied the motion, and committed Mrs. Kammer to the Tombs. Another violent altercation then took place between the Coroner and Mr. Howe, during the course of which the latter said to the Coroner, "I shall take steps to have my client discharged to-morrow, and to have you arrested."

## YACHTING NOTES.

A communication was received yesterday by Mr. Charles A. Menton, Secretary of the New-York Yacht Club, from Commodore Bennett in reference to the provisions under which the cups offered by him to the club shall be sailed. The stipulations are that the two $500 cups—one for schooners and one for first-class sloops—shall be sailed under the rules and regulations of the New-York Yacht Club during the cruise of the club, and while the fleet is at Newport. The other two cups, value of $500 each, to be sailed for over the New-York Yacht Club course and under the rules and regulations of the club, on the first Thursday in October....The $1,000 cup, open to all yachts belonging to any regularly organized yacht club, is to be sailed for on Oct. 9. The course to be from an anchorage off Owl's Head to and around the light-ship off Cape May and back to the light-ship off Sandy Hook, which shall be considered as the home stake-boat, and terminate the race. The race to be sailed according to the rules of the New York Yacht Club, with the exception that no time allowance will be made....Commodore Bennett also offers a $1,000 purse and two purses of $250 each for competition among the undermentioned classes of vessels, viz.: Pilot boats, working schooners, and schooner smacks belonging to or sailing from any American port. The vessels to be between twenty-five and 300 tons. The winning boat to take the $1,000 prize, and the first of the other classes respectively to take each a $250 purse, excluding the class to which the winner of the first prize belongs....The annual cruise of the New-York Yacht Club will commence on Aug. 11. The fleet will rendezvous at Glen Cove....The Atlantic Yacht Club start on their annual cruise on Saturday next, assembling at Whitestone, Long Island, at 1 P. M.

## APPLICATIONS FOR MANDAMUSES.

In the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Pratt, the following applications for mandamuses were made:

Mr. Vanderpoel, representing Mr. Chas. K. Graham and Mr. Traphagen, and Mr. Buckley, on behalf of Judge Sutherland, moved for an order on Controller Green to show cause why he should not pay the relators $7,500 each, which they claimed for services as Commissioners of the Riverside Park opening. Mr. Andrews, as counsel for Mr. Green, asked for delay. He said that these were matters of great public interest, and there were other claims, altogether involving $100,000 or $200,000. It was claimed for the defense that the amounts in relators' bills were too large; that it must be passed upon whether the bills were correct, and whether the City had relief by that or any other proceeding to reduce the bills, and that the true remedy is by action. Mr. Buckley said these claims had been judicially passed upon and taxed. On the part of Judge Sutherland, a high official of undoubted probity, he objected under these circumstances to any delay in this case, whatever Mr. Green might think about the others.

Mr. Andrews insisted on delay. The defense claimed that the remedy was by action; that the amounts on the bills are too large, and the question of their correctness will have to be passed upon, and whether the City can have relief in the present or any other proceeding under which the bills could be reduced. Moreover, counsel wanted his month's vacation. Adjourned to the first Monday of September.

An alternative order to show cause was granted against the Controller, returnable the third Monday in August, on the application of Mr. Julius J. Lyon, counsel for Clarence Levy and Henry Meiggs, Jr., who claim $1,500 for stationery, &c., supplied to the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen. The same plaintiffs have obtained an order to show cause against the Supervisors, returnable the first Monday in August, for $8,000, payment for stationery and printing supplied. On application of D. R. Lyddy, Judge Pratt granted an alternative order on Controller Green to show cause why he should not pay the foreman of the new County Court-house, James Sesson, $84, salary for January, 1873. The defense in this case was "No appropriation."

## BURGLARY IN FRANKLIN-STREET.

At daylight yesterday morning, while Officer Palmer, of the Fifth Precinct, was on patrol, he noticed a piece of muslin, twisted into a rope and knotted at regular intervals, hang from an open window on the second floor of the building, No. 100 Franklin-street, occupied by S. H. Pierce, importer of silk handkerchiefs. The policeman obtained assistance, and with the help of the rope, climbed up an iron column in front of the building and entered through the open window. He then discovered that the store had been visited by burglars, who had gained an entrance by climbing up in the same way, and, after securing about $350 worth of goods, had, by means of the piece of muslin which they had twisted and knotted for the purpose, lowered themselves comfortably into the street and escaped. No clue to the thieves or the property has been obtained.

## DESPERATE AFFRAY.

ATTEMPTED NOCTURNAL MURDER AND SUICIDE IN A TENEMENT-HOUSE.

The five-story tenement-house, No. 33 Avenue A, was early yesterday morning the scene of a desperate affray, which will most probably result in the death of one at least of the participants. The occasion for it can hardly be satisfactorily explained, as no one was present at the time but the two men concerned therein. The house is inhabited entirely by the families of German working men, with the inevitable lager beer saloon on the ground floor. Geo. Lahr and Joseph Schneider jointly occupied a small bed-room on the top floor, and had for several years past been intimate friends. Lahr is about forty years of age, a cigar-maker by occupation, and Schneider a painter, twenty-one years old. Their room is scantily furnished. It contains two small, narrow beds, a table, a couple of wooden chairs, and a trunk. On the walls are some photographic portraits and a few gaudy prints representing scenes in the late Franco-German conflict. For several weeks past Lahr has been out of employment, and being unable to secure remunerative work his means were nearly exhausted and he became very despondent. During Wednesday he was out all day looking for work, but the same non-success attended his efforts that had heretofore reduced him to almost to despair. After partaking of supper in company with his friend, Schneider, the two went out and spent the evening amicably together, drinking in several lager-beer saloons, and returned home apparently on the best of terms. They both went to bed at about 11 o'clock. Shortly before 2 o'clock the tenants of the rooms immediately beneath that occupied by Lahr and Schneider were awakened by the noise of a scuffle overhead, and in a few moments became much excited by the report of two pistol shots in quick succession, followed by the sound of a heavy fall. Cries of "murder!" "help!" still further increased the excitement and aroused all the numerous inmates of the tenement-house. They appeared at the front windows and made the still night air resound with their cries for the police, alarming the entire neighborhood. Patrolmen O'Reilly and Quigley, of the Seventeenth Precinct, being on duty in the vicinity, heard the alarm and hastened to the house. On entering they found everything in confusion, and the excited people could not tell them what had occurred. They ascended to the top and there found Schneider in the apartments of Jacob Wetzig, bleeding profusely from a terrible stab wound in his face. His hands were also very badly cut, and he appeared to be suffering intensely. On entering the room occupied by the two men Lahr was found extended on the floor, insensible, with a pistol shot wound in the centre of his forehead, from which a stream of blood was slowly trickling down his face. On the floor, beside him, was found a small Sharpe's four-chambered repeater, two of the chambers showing that they had been recently discharged. Assistance was procured and both the wounded men were removed to the First-avenue Police Station. Lahr remained unconscious, but Schneider, although weak from loss of blood, retained his senses. Capt. Walsh questioned him about the mysterious affair, when he stated that he went to bed at 11 o'clock, and soon fell asleep, and he supposed that Lahr did likewise.

At the time stated above he was rudely awakened by feeling a sharp blow on his face. He sprang from the bed, and the room being dark he could not see his assailant, but felt the blood running down his cheek. He was again assaulted, and put up his hands to save himself, and was slashed across the hands with a knife. He then made his way to the door, opened it and ran to the room occupied by Jacob Witzig, and cried "murder," "help!" While pounding at the door of Witzig's room he heard two pistol shots in rapid succession. He could not assign any reason for the assault upon him by Lahr, except that his troubles had driven him mad, and he did not know what he was doing. On the floor of the room the police also found an old cavalry sword and a bayonet, which were smeared with blood, and with which Schneider had evidently been assaulted.

An ambulance was summoned, and both the wounded men were removed to Bellevue Hospital. Lahr was sinking rapidly. Paralysis of the lower extremities has set in, and there is not the slightest hope for his recovery. Schneider's wounds, though of a highly dangerous nature, are not considered positively fatal, and it is expected that he will survive.

## RAILROAD EXTENSION.

The extension of the Central Railroad of Long Island, commonly known as Stewart's Railroad, will be opened through from Hempstead to Babylon today. The entire line is in fine condition, and the road-bed is probably one of the best in the country, being ballasted with gravel to the depth of about three feet, which will not only prevent heaving from the frost in Winter, but the rotting of the ties from the collection of water. The line of the road east from Hempstead passes through the centre of the plains, and there are but few houses in the immediate vicinity of the track in that neighborhood, the nearest depot beyond Farmingdale being at East Meadow Brook. At Bethpage Junction a branch is run to Mr. Stewart's brick-yards at the south of Farmingdale, the track running directly under the yard sheds. This track crosses the Long Island Road near Bethpage, and it will probably be continued to Port Jefferson. The stations are at East Meadow Brook, formerly known as Westbury; at Stand of Trees, or Hicksville; at Central Park, formerly known as Jerusalem; at Bethpage Junction, where the Long Island and the Central Roads nearly meet, and where Stewart's brick-yard branch-road crosses; at Farmingdale, at Breslau, and lastly at Babylon. The road at the latter point crosses the south country road west of George Pearsall's; thence across Cull's Creek, about 300 yards below Main-street, and thence crossing Fire Island-avenue, between the Watson House and Judge Reid's place, with the terminus near the present steam-boat dock.

## THE QUARANTINE COMMISSION.

A meeting of the Quarantine Commissioners was held yesterday at No. 2 Exchange-court, President Steers in the chair. The deed of purchase of the new boarding station at Clifton, Staten Island, was executed by the Quarantine Commissioners on one hand, and by the seller, Mr. Appleton, on the other. The price paid was $60,000. At first there was much opposition among the residents of Staten Island to the location of the boarding station at Clifton, but when it was ascertained that it was not to be used for quarantine purposes; that nothing liable to quarantine would be brought there, and that the lease stipulated to that effect, the opposition ceased, and nearly all the tax-payers of Clifton signed a petition to the Legislature, asking to have the new station located there. The property contains two residences for the health officers and men, a large water-frontage, and a large area of land, extending from the beach to the avenue. As soon as the works are completed, all the Quarantine property now located near the first landing will be transferred to Clifton, and the State will give up the lease of the property at the first landing, on which it now pays an annual rental of $12,000. The Health Officer reported that everything was favorable regarding sickness in the bay.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY SESSIONS.

The Court of Sessions for Westchester County adjourned on Thursday evening for the term, after disposing of a number of cases of minor importance. The Grand Jury, during their brief session, found eleven indictments, as follows: One for murder in the first degree, (the Rye Neck murder of 1869,) one for an assault with an intent to kill, one for burglary and grand larceny, four for assault and battery, and three for selling liquor on Sunday. Robert Diedtmann, indicted for having fired a pistol at Abraham Banta, with intent to kill him, on being arraigned pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary; James Troy, for an assault and battery, was sent to the Albany Penitentiary for one year; John Donnell, for an assault and battery, was sent to the Albany Penitentiary for six months; Edward Purcell and William H. Tilford, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday, were held to bail to await trial.

## CHARGES AGAINST HARBOR-MASTERS.

The investigation by the Captain of the Port into the charges preferred against Harbor-masters Frost and Johnson was continued yesterday, at No. 66 South-street. Capt. Seaman informed THE TIMES reporter that until such time as the whole of the evidence shall have been taken and the case submitted to the Governor, no information could be given to the public, but that as soon as the investigation is closed the evidence will be furnished to the Press. It is understood that the inquiry has been instituted at the instance of Messrs. Gibbs & Dutch, steam-tug owners, but what the precise nature of their complaint is could not be ascertained.

## POLICE MATTERS.

The Board of Police yesterday transferred Sergt. Jerome H. Ferris from the Second to Twenty-fifth Precinct; Sergt. Thomas B. Lynch, from the Tenth to Twentieth Precinct, and Sergt. Edward Knight, from the Twentieth to Tenth Precinct....A miscellaneous collection of stolen and stray property, which had remained unclaimed in the hands of the Property Clerk of the Police Department, were sold at auction yesterday. The catalogue consisted of 157 lots, comprising articles of wearing apparel, watches, jewelry, a number of revolvers, &c. The sale realized about $800.

## FRAUDULENT LEASES.

### THE ARMORIES.

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION FROM CONTROLLER GREEN TO MAYOR HAVEMEYER—THE OLD BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The following is a copy of a communication sent by Controller Green to Mayor Havemeyer in reference to fraudulent armory leases. It deserves the attention of the public:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 15, 1873.

*To Hon. William F. Havemeyer, Mayor:*

SIR: I deem it my duty to ask your attention to certain resolutions adopted by the Board of Supervisors Oct. 31, 1872, one of which directs the Controller to pay the rent under the lease by Chas. Johnson, George Shepherd and Francis A. Palmer, of the fourth floor of the building on the south-west corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, "up to the 1st day of November, 1872, upon receiving from the lessors of said lease a full discharge to said City and County of any liability for the remaining term of said lease." The other authorizes and directs the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, on its behalf, to execute a lease from Charles Johnson and George Shepherd of the same premises for a term of twelve years and six months, from Nov. 1, 1872, at an annual rent of $12,000.

It is claimed that the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors did, on the 31st of October, 1872, execute a new lease with Messrs. Johnson and Shepherd, but if he took such action it was not authorized by the resolutions to which I have referred, until a proper discharge of the liability of the City under the previous lease, and was, therefore, for this and other reasons void. In this alleged lease it is specified that the premises are to be used and occupied only "as armories." So that if, during the next twelve years, they should not be required for armories and drill-rooms they could be used for no other purpose, and would be valueless to the City, and as the lease cannot, by its terms, be assigned without the consent of the lessors, they would be able to get back their premises on very advantageous terms. By the terms of the resolutions their whole effect depended upon a discharge of the City and County from any liability for the remaining term of the existing lease, and the payment of rent in arrears. If the original lease were in force, of course the owners of the building could not make a new one. Before that action was taken it was necessary that their discharge should be perfected. That this view is correct will be seen by reference to other facts. In the report of the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms recommending the adoption of the said resolutions, it is distinctly stated that the parties who leased the premises to the Board of Supervisors "have agreed to cancel the said lease on the payment to them by the County of the sum due to them on Nov. 1, 1872, and make a new lease of the premises." The statement is repeated in an affidavit by Mr. Johnson on the 10th of June, 1873, as the basis of an application for a mandamus to compel me to pay the rent. There can be no dispute, therefore, as to the fact that the new lease was to be made upon the payment of the rent in arrears, and the canceling of the old lease. By the same affidavit it appears that the pretended new lease bears date and was acknowledged on the 31st day of October, 1872, while it is stated the discharge from the old lease which was to precede it bears date and was acknowledged on the 1st day of November, 1872. This discharge I have not been able to find, after making inquiries at the office of the Board of Supervisors, and after thorough search through the records of this department. I must here refer to another fact of a very singular character. Charles Johnson, George Shepherd, and Francis A. Palmer were the original lessors. It is stated in Mr. Johnson's affidavit that Mr. Palmer, on the 1st day of May, 1871, assigned his interest to Sidney P. Nichols. The resolution of the Board of Supervisors directs a new lease to be made with Messrs. Johnson and Shepherd, and the pretended new lease of Oct. 31, 1872, was executed by them only. The alleged discharge of the County from the old lease was, it is claimed, executed by Mr. Nichols with them. And they three, in July, 1873, unite in the application for a mandamus. First Mr. Palmer appears, then Mr. Nichols, then neither, and finally Mr. Nichols again. Such changes sometimes indicate fraud in minor transactions, but are unusual in those relating to real estate.

If Mr. Nichols really became the possessor of Mr. Palmer's interest on the 1st of May, 1871, the fact was known to his co-lessors when the resolutions of Oct. 31, 1872, were adopted by the Board of Supervisors, and he should have been named as one of the persons to execute the new lease. But whether the interest was in fact owned by Mr. Palmer or Mr. Nichols, Messrs. Johnson and Shepherd do not appear to own the whole interest; and if so they could not lease the premises to the County of New-York.

It will be my duty to resist, by all the means in my power the payment of any rent under the new lease, not only because it has not, in my opinion, been legally made, but because it partakes of the objectionable character which I shall show attaches in a flagrant degree to the original lease. Under the first lease the rent for the fourth floor of the building is $18,000 a year. I have caused Mr. R. G. Hatfield, a gentleman whose experience and capacity are well known, to visit the premises and make an estimate of the proper proportion of the rental value of the fourth floor (the uppermost one in the building) to that of the whole building. His report, which I annex hereto, estimates it to be eighteen per cent. I have also caused inquiries to be made of other competent persons, and not one of them estimates the rental value of the fourth floor of a building as high as eighteen per cent. of the whole rent. I adopt Mr. Hatfield's estimate because it is the most favorable one to the lessors.

If the rental value of the fourth floor be eighteen per cent. of that of the whole building, a rent of $18,000 for that floor would be equal to a rent of $100,000 for the whole building. The Assessors' valuation for the ground and building in the year 1870, when the lease was made, was $55,000. This was increased in 1871 to $75,000, and in 1872 to $80,000. We have, therefore, the astounding fact that the Board of Supervisors in 1870 actually agreed to pay for the use of less than a quarter part in value of the premises, a rent each year at a rate which, for the whole premises, is nearly double the amount fixed by the Tax Commissioners in that year as the value of the whole property. A rent of $18,000 for the fourth floor was thirty-two per cent. of the Assessors' valuation of the entire property in 1870. If we take three times the Assessors' valuation for 1870, to wit, $165,000, (which is probably more than any competent person would estimate the ground and building to be worth,) a rent of $18,000 for the fourth floor is more than ten per cent. upon that amount, the usual rate of rent in this City. If this be correct, the Board of Supervisors agreed to pay for the fourth floor more than the fair rental value of the whole building.

The term of the two leases is fifteen years and four months, being from Jan. 1, 1870, to May 1, 1885. The total rent of the fourth floor for that period, if these leases are valid, will be $291,000, which is more than the present actual value of the whole property. If the whole building were leased at that rate the rent for that term, without accumulations of interest, would amount to $1,116,666—more than five times the present actual value of the property.

The lessors claim to own a valuable omnibus franchise, and they occupy the rest of the building for their stable and workshops. To that franchise the Board of Supervisors added an agreement to take the fourth floor of their stable building at an amount more than equal to the interest upon the whole value of the ground and building, and the taxes. This was, in effect, equal to a yearly gift of the rental-value of the part of the premises occupied by them for their business.

It would seem that nothing more than a statement of these facts can be necessary to show the character of this lease. But there are other facts of a very significant character. Francis A. Palmer was President of the Broadway Bank, on which the warrants of the City and County Treasury were then paid. Although the lease is dated in June, 1870, the resolution directing it to be made was adopted in May. In that month the most enormous of the frauds on the Treasury of this City and County were perpetrated. Many millions were paid out of that bank in that month on forged or fraudulent claims, and large portions of the accounts so paid were transferred to the credit of public officers who kept private accounts in that bank, the principal of whom was William M. Tweed, the then President of the Board of Supervisors. It is incredible that the transactions should have taken place without being the subject of remark in the bank. It is certain that the then President of the Board of Supervisors, on the 2d day of the same month in which he was participating in such monstrous payments from the public Treasury, himself offered the resolution for the making of the original lease with Mr. Francis A. Palmer, the President of the Broadway Bank, with others, at this extraordinary rent. The resolution was adopted at once—without debate, reference to a committee, or consideration of any kind. Why did not Mr. Palmer make known the enormous frauds, the proceeds of which were in part distributed at his bank, and save all time and trouble that it has cost to get information of them by other means, and by outside parties, against his persistent and continued opposition, and against obstacles which he has constantly thrown in the way of getting at the truth in these matters?

Not only was this extraordinary lease authorized in this unusual manner, but it was made to commence on the preceding 1st of January. Mr. Johnson states in his affidavit, above referred to, that the County "assumed possession" on that day.

The fact is, as I am informed, that the premises so leased were not, until since the 1st day of November, 1872, occupied at all, except nominally, or for a short period. In the communication by Major Gen. Shaler to the Board of Supervisors on the 26th day of February, 1872, (proceedings of 1872, page 33,) relative to the condition of the several armories, I do not find any mention of these premises.

The lessors themselves admit the fraudulent character of the lease by agreeing to reduce the rent from $18,000 to $12,000. If $18,000 were only a fair rent, it is not probable that they would consent to reduce it for twelve years to $12,000 per annum.

It is my duty to oppose to the utmost the payment of any rent under either of these leases. They are both of very exceptional character. Even the reduced rent is more than three times what it should be.

I shall send a copy of this communication to the Corporation Counsel, and request him to take whatever proceedings may be necessary to have each of the leases annulled, and I ask of you to recommend such action on the part of the Board of Supervisors as may be necessary to enable him to do so.

The lessors admit that they have received the rent under the first lease to the 1st day of May, 1871. Since I came into office they have been paid nothing. They are men of wealth, and should be made to refund the money wrongfully taken from the Treasury to pay that rent.

I am aware that a large sum of money has been expended since the 1st day of November, 1872, in fitting up these premises as an armory. If the owners will not consent to lease these premises at a reasonable rent, the fixtures can be taken down and used elsewhere. It would even be better to lose the entire cost of them than to allow either of these fraudulent leases to be fastened upon our tax-payers. Every effort should be made to relieve them from the burden of these leases, to the imposition of which it would be discreditable to submit.

Very respectfully yours,

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

## THE NORTH SLESWICK QUESTION.

Herr Kryger, the deputy for North Sleswick to the German Parliament, gave on the 10th inst. at Hadersleben, to his constituents an account of what Prince Bismarck said to him at a soirée a few days before the closing of Parliament. The Prince expressed his joy to see Herr Kryger as his guest, and acknowledged the deputy's zeal, energy, and thoroughness in the cause defended by him alone, but regretted not to have any comforting news for him. The Prince continued: "I say here openly and honestly that at the present moment there is no hope for a settlement of the affair. You need not understand by this that there is no possibility of ever arriving at a settlement, but when and how I cannot tell you. With the best will, I cannot now get this affair out of the world. Behind me there are 41,000,000 to whose wishes I must also have regard. You must also not forget that the Poles came forward likewise with national claims." Herr Kryger answered that this communication was very sad and depressing for him, but that then at least the constitutional (staatsrechtliche) situation of his constituents should be regulated, as they could not remain forever in their present provisional situation. The Prince replied: "You are right, but even to this I can give no answer." Herr Kryger rejoined that by article 5 of the Treaty of Prague, Austria abandoned her coproprietorship only on condition that the population of North Sleswick should freely elect their sovereign. If this was not done the Austrian coproprietorship would still exist by right. The Prince then said: "Austria has very little interest in this affair. Austria did not take the initiative of article 5, which came solely from France, and the French Emperor asked but very little, only as much as would enable him to say that his principle of vote (by populations to be annexed) was consecrated (constatirt)." Herr Kryger declared this very credible, and one could see by it (as he did) that the principle of voting was only an external show, a mockery of popular rights. But as France had been mentioned, and as he had spoken repeatedly in Parliament in favor of the Alsatians and Lorrainers, and been therefore accused of French sympathies, he must now say that France has never done to his Danish Fatherland, to his constituents, or to himself any good for which he could be grateful to France. France had been ruined (the deputation continued) because she did not understand in time the extent and importance of the Danish question, and quietly looked on when old possessions, guaranteed by three of the great Powers, were torn from Denmark. Therefore she lost Elsass and Lorraine. England would never have occupied the pitiable position toward North America she did, if she had shown at the London conference that respect she had for right. However, he would say no more about this, as the Prince must understand it better than he. Prince Bismarck now brought the conversation to a close by saying: "Yes, you are right. I share your views, and repeat that you are right. Persevere and continue as heretofore. Do not shrink from addressing to me the most difficult questions, more difficult even than the present one. And yet I shall not be able to answer them. But it is not only your right, it is your duty to defend, as you have done till now, the wishes of your constituents. I give you the assurance that I shall never be angry with you even if you came out more sharply."

## PARIS HERSELF AGAIN.

The London *Daily Telegraph* of July 17 remarks: "Lutetia Parisiorum is clearly becoming herself again, and every dispatch we receive is eloquent with evidence that the old *gaité gauloise* is reviving, and that the "*Français né malin*" who, on being endowed by Jupiter with five minutes' creative power, utilized his privilege by inventing vaudevilles, is rapidly forgetting all the lugubrious events of the past three years. The Shah's visit has done an immense deal toward brightening up our impulsive neighbors, and while a fresh gloss has been put on such very old sayings as 'La nuit tous les chats sons gris,' and 'A bon chat bon rat,' it is consolatory to find that the French have spirit enough left to laugh at venerable *calembours* and to appreciate jokes originally dating, perchance, from the time when Julian the Apostate made the Palais des Thermes lively with *bon mots* from Plutarch. The French correspondent of a contemporary tells, for example, a really capital story in connection with the grand illumination fête in honor of the Shah. A gentleman in full evening costume was slowly making his way from the Trocadero to the Boulevards. He had quitted his carriage, hoping to achieve more rapid progress on foot. But the crowd was prodigious, and the passage dolorous. For an hour and a half did he vainly endeavor to elbow the mob aside; at last, all but exhausted, he reached the Rond Point of the Champs Elysées, where he found a humble refreshment stall decked out with a dozen bottles containing lemonade and *coco*, a few glasses, and a basket which served as a chair for the stall-keeper. The gentleman in full dress, *épuisé de fatigue*, asked permission to rest himself for a moment on the basket, and the stall-keeper, as good-naturedly as politely, suffered him to take his seat. Presently the retailer of 'limonade à la glace' went off to see the illuminations, leaving his stock-in-trade under the care of a total stranger. The dénouement may be easily guessed. The gentleman who had thus become a *limonadier malgré lui* was immediately beset by thirsty customers, and when the stall-keeper returned he found that half the stock had been sold off at famine prices. Perhaps the crowd thought that the exquisite in black tail-coat and white tie was selling *coco* for a wager; but the story might have been made even droller by attiring the impromptu stall-keeper in a General's uniform, or in the official dress of a Councillor of State. It does not in the least matter if this story be a very old one, and has been related on the anniversaries of many Bourbon, Bonapartist and Orleans festivals. It is undeniably comic; and we should all be charmed to find that '*le mot pour rire*' has once more become audible in France."

## THE PAINTER WINTERHALTER.

The London *Daily Telegraph* of July 16 says: "A dear friend and appreciative admirer of the late distinguished artist informs us that it had long been the desire of her Majesty that he should come over once more to England to paint the likeness of the Princess Beatrice, in addition to those he had already taken of her four elder sisters and of the Queen, of whom he had finished many portraits, the first at the age of twenty-three. Winterhalter's name was Franz—not Friederich—and the great ambition of his life was to paint historical pictures. 'Florinda,' a very elaborate and valuable work, which is in her Majesty's possession, contains no portraits. In addition to the Court portraits executed by Winterhalter, he painted those of many French, Russian, and Polish ladies. His finest pictures are in the galleries of the Queen, where he was wont to say 'he knew they were safe.' The fact of his being forced to leave Paris in 1848, and again in 1870—having lived there for forty years—was a shock to him from which he never completely recovered. The last work painted by Winterhalter for the Queen of England was a portrait of her Majesty's much-beloved sister, taken a very short time before her lamented death."

## FRENCH MONEY IN ENGLAND.

There has of late, says the London *Globe*, been a great influx of French money into the country. The penny and the piece of ten centimes have become interchangeable. No vendor—except perhaps a vendor of postage-stamps—would refuse the bronze coin with the Emperor's head on it, while the public at railway stations and most other places of buying and selling constantly accept it for what is believed to be its English equivalent. But the French penny and the English penny have by no means the same value. Ten of the French coins go to the franc, and if they were worth a penny each we would receive 240 for a sovereign, instead of which the rate is never less than 250, and is at present about 254. For every sovereign's worth of French copper, therefore, to be found in the tills of London shopkeepers, omnibus-conductors, and news-vendors, there is a loss to the English Treasury of fourteen pence. Such an abundance of French coin is now to be met with all through London that it looks as if speculation were at work. In these days all kinds of "industries" flourish; and if a speculator can make 1s. 4d. on a pound's worth of French copper he will have cause to consider the transaction a desirable one.

## THE BUFFALO RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* gives the following account of the railroad collision on Tuesday evening, at the point where the track of the Niagara Falls division of the Erie Railway crosses that of the Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia Railway near North Division-street, in the easterly portion of Buffalo: "The 6:20 night express passenger-train on the Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia Railway left the depot on time and was crossing the Erie track when the collision took place. The Erie Niagara Falls passenger-train due here about 7 o'clock, (fast time,) was coming up toward the city, and as the rear passenger-coach of the outward-bound, Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia train was passing the Erie track, the locomotive of the Erie Falls train dashed into it, and with such terrible force as to turn the car completely over, demolishing it. The car was about half filled with passengers, several of whom were very seriously injured. When the car went over, the occupants, of course, were thrown from their seats, and almost all of the injured struck on their heads, receiving cuts and contusions. Considering the violence with which the car overturned, it is almost a miracle that some of those inside were not instantly killed. The scene directly after the accident was one of dire confusion, dismay, and terror. The wounded shrieked with pain, and the more fortunate ones, or some of them, were scared out of their wits. Both trains came to a stand-still after their encounter, and willing hands soon lifted the sufferers out of the wrecked car, and did everything possible for them.

Fourteen or fifteen persons were more or less injured by the disaster. Those most seriously hurt were:

Mrs Elizabeth Pierce, aged seventy-three, mother-in-law of Mr. Frank Myers, of this city, was greatly injured about the head, her jaw-bone being broken. She was also much bruised about the body. She was taken to the residence of her son-in-law, and although everything was done to relieve her, she died after severe suffering at 11:30 last night. Mrs. Pierce took the fatal train for Elma, whither she was going to attend the funeral of a grandson, which was to take place at 2 o'clock to-day.

Mrs. John Dooley, of Arcade, was hurt very badly about the head. She was taken to the residence of a friend on Exchange-street, and received medical aid. This morning her condition was pronounced critical.

Mr. Judson Andrews, of this city, hurt in the leg and badly bruised.

Mr. Chamberlain, of Olean, cut and bruised.

James Feeley, brakeman on the car, thrown to the ground and received spinal injuries.

Mr. Phelan, of Springbrook, bruised severely.

Two Irishmen, names unknown, were taken to the General Hospital. Neither seriously hurt.

Mr. Chris. Colber, of Sheldon, Wyoming County, quite badly injured.

Rev. Jeremiah Odell, wife and two children, of Lewistown, badly bruised.

In addition to the above there were a few other parties bruised and cut, whose names it was impossible to ascertain, after diligent inquiry. The wounded were all brought to the Erie Railway Depot as soon as possible, and received every care and attention.

It is claimed on the part of the Erie Railway that this company has the right of way at the crossing. The conductor, T. Isbester, says the white ball—indicating that the track was clear for his train—was hoisted at the top of the signal-post, and that the rate of speed at which his train was running did not exceed eight miles per hour. It is also stated that the signal-man first hoisted the red signal—showing the track to be clear for the Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia train—but, seeing the approach of the Erie train, hauled it down immediately and raised the white.

On the part of the Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia Company, it is claimed positively that the red signal was flying. This, it is averred, can be proved by the signal-man, E. D. Simmons, in the employ of the Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia road, who is paid $60 per month for his services, the engineer, John Miller, and others. It is also claimed that the train, according to regulations, was brought to a full stop before crossing the Erie track. The Buffalo New-York and Philadelphia further claim that the Erie train was going at a high rate of speed as it approached the crossing."

## SON AGAINST FATHER.

A suit brought by John Kendrick, Jr., of Waterbury, Conn., against his father, John Kendrick, for the recovery of real estate property, has been decided in favor of the plaintiff. The facts are given by the Hartford *Courant* as follows:

"John Kendrick, Jr., was the half owner of the house and lot occupied by his parents, the same having been built by Hon. Green Kendrick, the grandfather, and deeded to his two grandsons, allowing his son John a life interest in the same. In 1870 young John married against the wishes of his parents, and an alienation occurred, he going to New-Haven to reside. Thereupon John Kendrick, Sr., the father, obtained from the Judge of Probate, Henry I. Boughton, an appointment as guardian of the young man, who was a minor, and authority to sell his property. The property was immediately transferred to the late George Blakesley for a nominal consideration, and by him immediately transferred to Marian Kendrick, the wife of John Kendrick, Sr. These proceedings were had without the knowledge of the young man or of his grandfather, and were only known when the real estate transfers were published in the *American*. Judge Seymour holds that the entire proceedings are void and of none effect, and that young John shall recover his property and costs of suit. John Kendrick, Sr., as respondent in the suit, gave evidence to show that his two sons had promised to make over the property to him upon their arriving at age; that he had made many improvements upon the property, and that when he made the transfers he did it under the impression that he was entitled to his son's interest in the property. Another suit growing out of the same matters is still pending, being a suit by John Kendrick to recover from his father, Hon. Green Kendrick, the sum of $150,000, the same being due for professional advice."

## RETURN OF THE MENNONITES.

The Mennonite delegations are about to return to Russia, having completed their tour of observation in the British Provinces, Minnesota, and Nebraska. Their determination as to place of settlement is not definitely known, but the St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* says:

"There are reasons for surmising that the immense body of Mennonites will separate after arriving in this country. It is probable that the poorer classes will accept the very liberal offers made by the Canadian Government, and settle at some point in Manitoba. The middle classes, or those of moderate means, will settle in Minnesota, while the more extensive sheep-growers will select the more southern latitude, and the extensive and cheaper pasture lands in the territory of Nebraska. A number of Lutherans from Russia have settled in Nebraska, through the influence of the Union Pacific Company, and undoubtedly a strong effort will be made to attract to that territory as many as possible of those who are concerned in the future and grand movement toward the Western Continent. During their recent trips the delegates gave south-western Minnesota and the Platte River country in Nebraska a critical examination, and appeared well pleased with their observations. They seemed extremely gratified with the reception given them in the North-west, and especially with that of the national colonists at Worthington. These representatives have commenced the study of the English language, and are making rapid progress. They have purchased books, and each day master the pronunciation and correct meaning of a designated number of words."

## MANZONI'S LEGACY.

The London *Globe* remarks that, according to the Italian *Opinione*, Manzoni's literary legacy is likely to surpass in permanent value all the works—not excepting *I promessi Sposi*—that the chief Italian novelist and poet of this century gave to the world during his lifetime. "His later days," says the *Globe*, "were mainly devoted to barren inquiries into the history and characteristics of the various Italian dialects, but he has also left among his manuscripts copious notes, full of minute details, for a complete history of the French revolution, which evince great labor and care in the collection of materials both new and old. His views and facts would be exceptionally interesting, both because he resided in Paris, enjoying an intimate acquaintance with many of the celebrities of the time, during the very earliest years of the century, and because his sympathies were singularly wide for a man who was young seventy years ago. He was a friend both of religion and of progress, which, for an Italian, whose youth had been passed under Parisian influences, rendered him unusually fitted to be the critic of his own experiences of times that for the most part render even historians partisans. The reason given for his never having completed his work is that the breaking out of the Italian revolution induced him to wait in order to be able to make a comparison between the two eras. He was a great correspondent, moreover, with many of the most distinguished of his contemporaries, and used to keep copies of his letters, so that his correspondence alone is said to afford most valuable material for the political and literary history of the last fifty years. The publication of all these fragments will be all the more interesting for being probably the very last contemporary contribution to the period of the great revolution."

## AN EX-CONVICT.

Charles Back, of No. 27 Hubert-street, was released from State Prison in May last, having served a term of three years for shooting at an officer. During his imprisonment Back formed an acquaintance with Mrs. Elkin, the famous shoplifter, who asked him to carry a message to her daughter, Mrs. Mary Ross, residing in Essex street. He called on Mrs. Ross, and stole her watch and chain. A complaint was taken against Back by Justice Hogan, yesterday, and the papers were sent before the Grand Jury.

## A COMING ROYAL MARRIAGE.

THE BETROTHAL OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

*From the London Spectator, July 19.*

The marriage of an English prince who is really within the succession—for we have a heap of princes and princesses who for practical purposes are not within it at all—is always a matter of some interest to the English public, and the Duke of Edinburgh is closely within the succession. He stands next to the Prince of Wales and his children, that is, to a single household who might be swept away by an attack of scarlet fever or other wide-spread malady. The English law of succession is marked by one peculiarity not to be found, we believe, in the House law of any other monarchy, but, except in certain specified cases, it undoubtedly makes the Duke of Edinburgh the head of the first cadet branch. Its general principle is that which governs the descent of our most ancient baronies, and nearly all Scotch dignities, namely, descent to heirs general, male or female—the males, if there be more than one, being exhausted before the females' right accrues. For instance, if Queen Victoria had had a brother, he would have reigned before her, but her right as daughter of the Duke of Kent, eldest surviving son of George III., accrued before that of her uncles of the Cumberland and Cambridge branches. Had she died unmarried, however, the Duke of Cumberland would have been the next heir, though he probably would have been barred by Parliamentary enactment. In the same way, if the Prince of Wales' family were reduced to one daughter, she would ascend the throne, and her descendants; but failing all his children, the Duke of Edinburgh stands next. This is the regular descent of baronies, but three specialties have been introduced either by prescription or statute into the English law of succession, one being that the throne cannot lie in abeyance as the barony may lie between two girls, the eldest always taking; another being that profession of Catholicism, or marriage with a Catholic, strikes out the prince or princess so offending; and the third, and most important of all, being that, under a statute of Anne, any prince or line of princes can be legally barred out by an act of Parliament. This remarkable provision, which might, under certain circumstances, make the English Monarchy elective—though the candidates would be confined to the descendants of the Electress Sophia—might, as we have said, been applied to the bar of the Duke of Cumberland, who was, probably without reason, an object of passionate hatred to the people; but it is never likely to touch the Duke of Edinburgh, unless he assumed some exceptional position in Germany, he must be regarded, as we have said, as the head of the cadet branch. As such his marriage is an object of some interest, and we believe, as well as trust, that we shall not have a repetition of the popular riots about the dowry granted to the Princess Louise. The northern members were quite in a quandary about that vote, which became the Republican war cry, but we think they need not be uncomfortable this time. The electors outside the clergy will not be hypercritical. The previous marriage was not a popular one in England—the instinctive sense of the people having now, as ever, decided on preserving the separateness of the royal caste—but the present one will be regarded as, in ordinary parlance, a good match. The pains of the *Daily Telegraph* to tell its readers that the English house is the eldest in Europe—which is not, the Mecklenburger going much further back—and to write the usual stuff about a "marriage of affection," which, true or otherwise, it cannot know, are all pretty much thrown away. The average British elector thinks the Emperor of Russia a very big man indeed, and a marriage between Prince Alfred and that Emperor's only daughter a most becoming alliance, and will vote any reasonable sum the Government may fix on as necessary or as liberal. That is the way average fathers of families behave, and the British elector stands to the children of the House of Brunswick very much in that position. There is not the slightest dislike of the Duke of Edinburgh, though we should not claim for him his next brother's popularity, and no distaste for a Russian connection. If there had been, we should have had all that matter of the creed brought up by a hundred incisive pens. The Grand Duchess belongs to a Church which accepts transubstantiation and "picture-worship" just as much as the Catholic, though it stops short of images, and scolded Titian because "his scandalous pictures stood out of the canvas so;" but the Greek Church does not curse us at all, allows its priests to marry once, does not persecute anybody except fools and Catholics, and does not forbid the reading of the Scriptures, and Englishmen will be quite content to consider it a ritualistic variety of Protestantism or some creditable division of Dissent. Indeed, that numerous section of the clergy, which is never at peace unless it is offering to some old church or other that communion with the British establishment which it does not offer to Wesleyans, will be apt to celebrate the occasion as a special providence. For the rest, the electors think that if we have to fight Russia, a royal alliance will not hinder us—an opinion always repeated with a certain quaint pride, as if the liberty of killing were the first of rights to be protected—and that if we do fight, we shall fight all the more genially because the Russian house has intermarried with the English one. That the lady is rich will be a distinct reason for enriching her husband—"just out of pride, you know, so that he shouldn't be beholden"—and there will be no hustings cry about the matter.

It may help to prevent one if we show that, apart from politics—though the marriages of the Romanoff Princes are political events, as French papers will delightedly announce—the betrothal concluded on the 11th is a wise one in the interest of monarchy. All recent events have tended to show that the European States have the greatest difficulty in replenishing the royal caste by any device of election—though there is of course one remarkable exception, the success of the Bernadottes—that the usefulness of the caste depends on its separateness—all morganatic marriages end in mischief—and that it is essential to keep the range of choice as wide as possible. It has been far too closely confined to the States of Germany. When the Prince of Wales married, his choice was of necessity limited to six possible persons—too limited a number, lucky as all England pronounced him to be—and the extension of the right to princes of Greek faith is a very perceptible and advantageous addition to the number of eligibles. It adds to the list not merely two thrones—those of Russia and Greece—but two families, one of which is extensive, and the other may become so. That extension is not, of course, so wide as that created by the last precedent, but it is a wide one, and one more in consonance with the habitual opinion of the masses of the people. When they cease to wish their sovereigns to be of a caste divided by an imperceptible but irresistible line from all others, even the greatest nobles, they will be at heart Republicans, and a good deal besides the Monarchy will silently disappear. That may be very foolish, indeed is so, but Brahminism has lasted very long, and Brahminism exists only by its separateness.

We presume the Ministry will be wise enough to insert a proviso in their Annuity act providing that it shall cease to be paid if ever the Duke of Edinburgh succeeds to his German throne. The precedent of allowing the Prince to keep his money or return it at will did not work well in the case of Leopold, who was believed by the commonalty to have kept his pension to the day of his death; and though the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg Gotha is not now a very attractive one, having to take orders from Bismarck and snubs sometimes from the Emperor, still it is not likely to be renounced, particularly as in the present temper of the Germans and the Guelphs the Duchy of Brunswick might by possibility accompany it. There will be trouble enough about that throne when it falls vacant, and the Guelph who is already a German sovereign may be preferred both to the Hanoverians, who will not recognize accomplished facts, and to a family which has become so thoroughly English as that of Cambridge. We do not therefore regard the appanage of Prince Alfred as one of the many remaining troubles of the session.

## WAGNER'S EXPERIMENTS.

The London *Globe* says: "One of the great events in the musical world will, no doubt, be the trial of Richard Wagner's curious experiment at Bayreuth. Any one who has had the good fortune to witness representations of 'Lohengrin' or 'Tannhauser' at the Munich Opera-house can form some idea of how grand must be a performance designed even to eclipse them. The reputation of the composer of 'Lohengrin' has unfortunately in this country become a matter of fashionable dispute before the majority of the disputants have even had an opportunity of forming a just opinion on the question. His admirers and his opponents have approached the subject of his music in a spirit of partisanship; and, unhappily, a party name has been discovered. If it was one of Wagner's admirers who coined the expression, 'music of the future,' there is no doubt he damaged the composer greatly in the judgment of 'that large crowd of such who think too little, and who talk too much.' The Bayreuth theatre is to be built for the special representation of the composer's operas, and it is advancing rapidly toward completion. The appeals which have been made throughout Germany, chiefly in the form of concerts organized by Wagner, and illustrating selections from his works, have already resulted in a fund of 140,000 florins, or nearly £12,000. The festival will not be held next year, as had been announced, and was eagerly expected. The 'King of the Niebelungen' will not be ready for performance before the Summer of 1875. It is understood that it is no lack of funds or patronage that leads to this delay, but that the difficulties which the composer has set himself to surmount in the selection of his artists and the composition and training of his orchestra are almost insuperable. One of Wagner's favorite theories is that the position of the orchestra between the audience and the stage, is most trying both to the singers and to the listeners. The artists on the stage have to send their voices out over the instruments, and the appearance of the orchestra itself cannot fail to break illusion. Whatever may be the judgment of posterity with regard to Wagner's music, it is to be hoped the present generation will be able to appreciate the great services he will have rendered to the representation of opera in foreign capitals, and perhaps, after the necessary delay, in our own."

## OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

### THE TWO PARTIES FIGHTING FOR THEIR CONTROL.

The following extracts are from an address by Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Springfield, Mass., before the New-Hampshire Teachers' Institute at Concord. Mr. Mayo was, until recently, pastor of a Unitarian Church in Cincinnati, in which city he took a prominent part in the discussion with reference to the Bible in the schools:

"The common school belongs to the people; it is their chosen agency to train young America into a virtuous and intelligent citizenship, based on the love of God and man. There are two parties now fighting for the possession of that precious institution, and the people will do well to understand that each means the same thing; to capture and use it to change our civilization. Each has virtually a political end in view; though one party masquerades under the form of letters and the other of religion. We have a desperate battle before us to save our American common school from the designs of the Catholic priesthood. This priesthood has always insisted that its own Church is the divine, infallible teacher of religion and morals in all their applications. This Republic joined issue at the outset with all infallible priesthoods on this matter, by leaving the support of the Church to voluntary zeal and taking upon itself that moral instruction of children essential to good citizenship in the people's school. That instruction, like our ideal of republican government, is based on the practical Christian religion. It leaves to theologians the development of systematic theology, and to ecclesiastics the government of churches, protecting religious and civil liberty against them all, while it protects them in the lawful enjoyment of religious opinions and activities. For itself, it assumes the right to instruct children in that public virtue essential to the existence and prosperity of a free State; to foster it, by legislation concerning personal habits; to guard Sunday for religious purposes and generally to cast its influence on the side of public and private Christian morality. And, in the common school, with the Bible for a text-book, in careful regard for the spiritual freedom of the child, it has always assumed the right to teach the morality essential to public safety. In this no man's conscience is unjustly assailed, for every good man has a personal interest in public virtue. And if any man's conscience revolts at the public teaching of the ten commandments, the golden rule, obedience to God, the love of man, and the whole circle of virtues that make our civilization Christian, he is a man who will bear vigorous watching; for either from a mental delusion or a moral infirmity, he is demanding that which will undermine the morals of the State. Just here the priesthood of the Catholic Church stands across the way and declares its own sect the infallible teacher of public morals. If possible, it would assume spiritual control of the Republic; but as this is not permitted, it attempts the next thing—to separate its own children from the American public and educate them in its own priestly notions of civil allegiance and morality. This priesthood is bound by the most solemn allegiance in spiritual things to a deposed foreign prince; is moving heaven and earth to restore him to temporal power; levying funds, stirring up European revolution, flaunting the yellow papal flag in American cities, and consolidating a priestly party through Christendom. It demands either that our public money shall be used to support its own schools or that our free schools shall perish. It is now engaged in Massachusetts as in the West, in withdrawing its own children from public schools and then using this pretext to break down the school tax. Its alternative is: You shall help us train up a papal party in America, at public expense, or the keystone of your arch of free government shall be knocked out. Our people will meet this impudent demand as they met the claim that a barbaric domestic institution should be permitted to rule or ruin the nation. This is not a religious so much as a political question. It is whether a band of priestly conspirators shall be aided to build up an anti-American party inspired by mediæval notions, controlled and worked in the interests of reaction against the civilization of modern times. We shall not aid nor encourage this enterprise. We cannot prevent this priesthood from educating such children as are put into its hands by their parents, but we shall labor to show these parents that this is not a religious, but a political enterprise, and ask them to choose between their priesthood and their country. Neither shall we, in order to appease a few politicians and indifferentists among our Catholic population, repudiate the right and duty of the State to make our school a seminary of public virtue with the Bible, the hand-book of freedom, for a text-book. To change this American institution to a mere school of secular knowledge would not suit the priesthood, would conciliate no religious conscience, but would let go the last hold of the State in forming the public morals of the people. The sooner we get out our logical puzzle and look this question square in the face, the better. It is simply a demand, by a band of clerico-political conspirators, in a foreign interest, to abolish the American institution most characteristic of our order of society. Prince Bismarck hit the nail on the head when he called this whole circle of priestly pretensions a political policy. We shall go on making the American common school the national teacher of public virtue, according to the American interpretation of practical Christianity, which is the highest in the world, and appeal to all good American citizens to support us in this holy enterprise. Quite opposite to this priesthood in theory, though often working along with it in practice to demoralize our common school system, is the growing party of secularism in public education. Under the plea of conscience and public policy, it demands that all governmental educational institutions shall be entirely separated from the charge of religions or morals as depending on religious instruction. It would banish the Bible, with other religious books and music, from the schools; forbid the teacher to bring in religious obligation as a foundation of discipline or instruction; deodorize the school atmosphere of religious infection; in short, entirely change the American common school to a purely secular instrumentality to impart certain elementary instruction in useful knowledge, to be governed by such laws as can be fashioned from considerations of prudential morality and public expediency. I am aware that many who propose to eject the Bible from the school have not yet contemplated a change so radical. But the leaders in this secular party contemplate all this and more; even to reconstruct American civilization on the basis of a materialistic idea of life which ignores the side of man that touches on spiritual things. Political 'secularism' is a 'movement' as certainly as political Catholicism. Though yet nebulous and unorganized and elusive in many of its approaches, it proposes the abolition of a Christian civilization. The radical Protestant clergy and the school-masters who consent to its preliminary demands will find themselves in a current that drives like a fate to this end, till our whole system of public and private education will be delivered up to the tender mercies of a materialistic naturalism and a philosophical fatalism. I do not anticipate a final triumph for this party; but I do see that it is destined greatly to embarrass and, possibly, in some localities for a time to destroy the American common school. A moment's estimate of our American public life will dissipate the favorite maxim of secularism that 'the State has no right to teach morals,' and is a purely secular arrangement to protect personal rights. For if there is anything in America which is concerned with morality all the time, it is the Government. Its right to exist is from God; its operations all touch on Providence, and its laws are imperfect attempts to re-enact the Divine law and realize perfect justice among men. The present form of government in America is the logical growth of a Christian civilization, and would be impossible without the Christian morality as found in the New Testament. Our great political conflicts are all essentially moral. Was the debate on slavery a purely 'secular' discussion? Had the war of the rebellion no moral issues? Are there no moral considerations involved in educating 4,000,000 of emancipated slaves to freemen? Does the reconstruction of the South, with its secret parties, its burnings and murders and threats of civil war, steer clear of morality? Is all the stealing of Tammany an illusion of secular moonshine that leaves the people's money still in the treasury? Are Tweed and Fisk, and their imitators from Maine to Georgia, outside the pale of moral and religious considerations? Could the Government shoot half a million of men with no responsibility to God Almighty? Can it break a murderer's neck or let him loose on purely secular principles? Is it no concern of morality and religion that the caucus is manœuvred by blackguards and thieves and the Government is made by the caucus? Is it only a secular difference of opinion that sets a Barnard on the Bench to slaughter reputation and degrade the State? Can a mob of 'liberal' people turn a great city into pandemonium on Sunday and plead that their 'conscience' is grieved by 'moral legislation'? Will anybody name a single question of American politics whose kernel is not a moral, a Christian idea? And do you propose that the State, in a land where everything comes to popular vote, shall repudiate the obligation to give her youth, in school, a moral bias of character, the reverential patriotism of Washington and Lincoln, on a theory like this? This whole fancy of political 'secularism' is a philosopher's dream. The American people will not abolish their common school at the call of an impracticable theory which would empty human government of all legitimate authority, and remand every man to the law of his own caprice. Test, for a moment, these two notions of popular education on the class that now is most dependent on the common school for training in American citizenship. There are 700,000 negro children of teachable age scattered through the reconstructed States. A vast majority of the voting negro population of the South is wholly illiterate, and just emerging from the vices of slave society, and Southern politics are a bottomless deep of imbecility and rascality. The safety of that devoted region now hangs on the elevation of the emancipated class, its political destiny on the training of these 700,000 negro children into virtuous, intelligent citizenship. Try some of these famous substitutes for the common school of that mass of ignorance and depravity, and where are you? Will you give these 700,000 children into the exclusive charge of the Southern negro churches for instruction in public virtue? Will you leave them to what by courtesy we call the Southern negro 'family' for such training? Both this church and this family are the children of slavery; are full of the extravagancies, immoralities, and barbarisms of that barbaric State. Yet educational secularism, in its high places of culture, has nothing for these children but a public education, from which all religious and moral considerations shall be left out. Like the old slaveholder, it would cast the Bible out of the negro schools, would teach these new citizens that the State which gave them freedom is only a 'machine,' would ignore all its highest functions and leave them to the tender mercies of a scientific school-master of the high secular pattern. Gen. Armstrong, of the Hampton Colored Normal School, declares that the greatest element of education now to the negro child is this training in moral and religious character which it is proposed to banish from the American public school; indeed, to the child of the freedman, the common school is almost the sole instructor in a virtuous citizenship. So it is to myriads of children of foreign parentage in our great cities. So it is to more than we will confess of the children of our original American blood. To cast off this duty of the State to teach public virtue there in the interest of any new captivating theory, would be an attempt at political suicide to which the American people are not yet wrought up. Every republican institution in turn falls upon a day of peril. The hour of danger is now approaching for our common school. On the one hand the old European foe of liberty and light, an infallible priesthood, threatens to swamp it by throwing the country into a religious agitation resembling the great religious wars that have desolated the Continent. From another direction that new Communism which is the enemy of religion and order alike, the most deadly foe of the human race, in the name of liberty and conscience, demands that it shall be reconstructed on the basis of its own barren philosophy of life. Still another clamor is rising from a class of our new-made rich men, and re-echoed by a cultivated reactionary class, that the common school shall not aspire beyond the lowest range of instruction with which the masses of the people can be put off. The old enemies of a Christian republic are appearing anew in this gathering host arrayed against this, the very citadel of the nation's pride and glory. It is the easiest thing in the world to fall into a panic and inflict a damage on the public education which will demand years of painful toil to repair. It is perfectly safe now, as we found it two years ago, to leave all logical theories out of account which lead to the destruction of the American type of Christian civilization. To sacrifice a precious American institution to a Jesuit's quibble or a philosopher's query, is the work of pedants and cowards, not of grown men. We shall do the best thing for the country and for mankind if, while beset with a swarm of captious reasons for destroying the moral element in our national system of education, we rally about and defend it as the very apple of its eye. Such a common school will justify itself before mankind and God. For we may be assured that what we call moral institutions, including the recognition of the great sanctities that underlie human society, as taught in the Holy Bible, constitutes the very soul of our civic centre, bereft of which our freedom will not be worth the expense of a decent burial."

### MR. MILL'S LAST ESSAY.

The London *Examiner* of July 19 contains an article (the last written) by the late Mr. John Stuart Mill. It is entitled "The Right of Property in Land." Mr. Mill was the author of the fourth article of the Land Tenure Reform Association; and it was inserted as a concession to the reasonable element in the proposal for nationalizing the land, while avoiding the evils inseparable from State administration. He thus vindicates the principle of unearned increase:

"Giving all the weight to this consideration which it is entitled to, the claim it gives to the landlord is not to all the possible proceeds of the land, but to such parts of them only as are the result of his own improvements, or of improvements made by predecessors in whose place he stands. Whatever portion of them is due, not to his labor or outlay, but to the labor and outlay of other people, should belong to those other people. If the tenant has added anything to the value of the land beyond the duration of his tenancy, the landlord should be bound to purchase the improvement, whether permanent or temporary, at its full value. If the nation at large, by their successful exertions to increase the wealth of the country, have enhanced the value of the land independently of anything done by the landlord or the tenant, that increase of value should belong to the nation. That it should do so is not only consistent with the principles on which landed property confessedly depends for its justification, but is a consequence of those very principles. Now the labors of the nation at large do add daily and yearly to the value of the land, whether the landlord plays the part of an improver or not. The growth of towns, the extension of manufactures, the increase of population consequent on increased employment, create a constantly-increasing demand for land both for the habitations of the people and for the supply of food and the materials of clothing. They also create a constantly increasing demand for coal, iron, and all other produce of mining industry. By this increase of demand the landed proprietors largely profit, without in any way contributing to it. The income from rural lands has a constant tendency to increase; that from building lands still more; and with this increase of their incomes the owners of the land have nothing to do except to receive it. The Land Tenure Reform Association claim this increase for those who are its real authors. They do not propose to deprive the landlords of their present rents nor of anything which they may hereafter add to those rents by their own improvements. The future unearned increase is what the association seeks to withdraw from them, and to retain for those to whose labors and sacrifices, from generation to generation, it will really be due. The means by which it is proposed to accomplish this is special taxation. Over and above the fair share of the landlords in the general taxation of the public, they may justly be required to pay hereafter a special tax, within the limits of the increase which may accrue to their present income from causes independent of themselves. It should be understood also, that no intention is entertained of paring down the increment of rent to the utmost farthing. We assert in principle the right of taking it all; in practice we have no desire to insist upon the extreme right, at any risk of going beyond it. No doubt the option allowed to the landlord of giving up the land at its existing value would secure him against pecuniary wrong; but we should be sorry to trade upon his reluctance to give up an ancestral possession, or one endeared to him by association. We would leave, therefore, an ample margin by way of insurance against mistakes in the institution. We would not insist upon taking the last penny of the unearned increase. But we maintain that in that limit taxation on the land, in addition to the landlord's share of all other taxes, may justly be, and ought to be, imposed. We contend that a tax on land, not preceding but following the future increase of its value, and increasing with that increase, is a legitimate financial increase; and that it is for the individual landlord, by making an authentic record of what he does for the land, to preserve evidence that its increase of rent is the consequence and rightful reward of his own intelligent improvements. This is the meaning of the fourth article in the programme of the Land Tenure Reform Association, and the reasons which have now been given are its justification. That it is considered the more general, we believe, will be the adhesion to it of those whose regard for property is not a superstition, but but an intelligent conviction, and who do not consider landlords as entitled to pecuniary privilege, but only to equal justice."

### LOW TOLLS ON THE CANALS.

Although the season for canal navigation began late, and many unfavorable conditions have since affected the traffic, the toll receipts thus far, notwithstanding the reduced rates, are considerably in excess of last year's. The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says: "The following official figures—from the Canal Auditor's office—are worthy of examination by all interested in the question of popularizing the Empire State's great water-way of commerce.

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|---|---|
| Tolls for third week in July, 1873 | $119,483 11 |
| Tolls for third week in July, 1872 | 106,370 92 |
| Gain for 1873 | $13,112 19 |
| Total tolls from the opening of canal until fourth week in July, 1873 | $1,025,768 77 |
| Total tolls from the opening of canal until fourth week in July, 1872 | 1,007,971 50 |
| Gain for 1873 | $17,797 27 |

This is much better than we expected, all things considered. The gain is not large, perhaps, but any gain is a great triumph for the friends of a liberal canal policy, inasmuch as the croakers who favored putting up the tolls again last Spring were rather bolder than usual in their predictions of a failure of that policy this year. Of course the exhibit would not be so favorable now, had it not been for the excellent condition in which the canals were opened and have been maintained. The boatmen are loud in praise of the present energetic Canal Board, and we think the people generally have cause for congratulation that an end has at length been put to Democratic corruption and extravagance in canal management."

### THE CHECKER PLAYING IN BOSTON.

The game of checkers between Broughton, of Portland, and Barker, of Boston, was continued on Tuesday, and twenty-six games were played. The third, eighth, tenth, and thirteenth were won by the boy Barker, and the fifth, seventeenth, and twenty-first by Broughton, the rest being draws. At the close, thirty-seven games in all had been played, seven of which have been won by Barker and three by Broughton. On Wednesday the games were continued, and as at the forty-fifth victory had been made certain to young Barker, the remainder of the series was not played out. The final count in the games is as follows: Games played, 45; Barker won 11, Broughton won 4; drawn, 30.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 31.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Western Union.. 92¼ | 300 Union Pacific.s3. 28⅞ |
| 300 do...... 92¼ | 100 Pacific Mail...... 37⅝ |
| 1200 do...... 92 | 500 N. Y. C. & Hud..105⅝ |
| 800 do...... 92¼ | 800 Erie Railway...... 59⅞ |
| 100 do......b3. 92¼ | 200 Rock Island......110⅞ |
| 100 do......c. 92¼ | 100 Lake Shore...... 94⅞ |
| 200 do......s3. 92¼ | 2000 do...... 95 |
| 100 do...... 92¼ | 800 do...... 94⅞ |
| 200 do......s3. 92⅛ | 100 do......b3. 94⅞ |
| 100 do......b3. 92⅛ | 1100 do...... 94⅞ |
| 100 do......b3. 92⅜ | 100 do......s3. 94⅞ |
| 100 do......c. 92⅜ | 200 do......c. 94⅞ |
| 100 do...... 92⅜ | 600 do......b3. 95 |
| 200 Union Pacific...... 28⅝ | 1000 do...... 95 |
| 1300 do...... 28¾ | 100 do...... 95⅛ |
| 100 do...... 28⅞ | 200 do...... 95 |
| 100 do......b3. 29 | 200 do......b3. 95⅛ |
| 100 do......c. 28⅞ | 700 do...... 95⅛ |
| 300 do...... 28⅞ | 100 do......s3. 95⅛ |
| 100 do......b10. 29 | 200 Tol. & Wab...... 72¾ |
| 100 do......s3. 28⅞ | 100 Ohio & Miss...... 40 |
| 200 do......b30. 29 | 400 C., C. & I. C...... 32½ |
| 1200 do......b3. 29 | |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $3,500 U.S.5-20 R.'68.117¼ | $100,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N..b. c.116⅛ |
| 27,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64......b.c.116¾ | 15,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67....b.c. c.117 |
| 10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new...c.116¾ | 3,000 U.S.5-20 C.'67.118⅞ |
| 1,500 do......c.116⅞ | 1,000 do......119 |

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $5,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 81½ | 400 N.Y.C.&H.R.b.c.c.105⅝ |
| 10,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 81½ | 200 do...... 105⅝ |
| 4,000 Va. 6s, con... 53½ | 400 do......s3.105½ |
| 2,100 do..bet. call. 53⅝ | 100 do...... 105⅝ |
| 11,000 Mo. 6s...... 93½ | 200 do......b3.105⅝ |
| 10,000 S. C. 6s, new, | 100 Erie Railway.s3. 59⅞ |
| Jan. & July.. 15 | 100 do..b. c.b3. 60 |
| 1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 93 | 600 do...... 60 |
| 1,000 N. Y. C. 7s,'76.103 | 400 do...... 60⅛ |
| 2,000 Erie 1st......104 | 500 do...... 60¼ |
| 1,000 Mich. Cen. 8s.112¼ | 200 do...... 60⅛ |
| 1,000 L. S. Div. Bds. 96 | 100 C., C., Cin. & I... 88¾ |
| 1,000 C. Pac. G. Bds.101¼ | 100 Chic. & N. W.b.c. 69⅝ |
| 9,000 do......101½ | 1100 do......b3. 69¾ |
| 7,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 82¾ | 200 do...... 69¾ |
| 4,000 do...... 82½ | 200 do...... 69⅞ |
| 7,000 U. P. 10s, Inc. 60¾ | 200 do...... 70 |
| 10,000 do...... 61 | 100 do......b3. 70 |
| 1,000 do...... 60⅞ | 100 Un. Pac..b.c..b3. 28⅞ |
| 1,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, | 100 do...... 28⅞ |
| conv...... 91 | 1000 do......b3. 29 |
| 2,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s.103 | 100 do......s3. 28⅞ |
| 1,000 do......102¾ | 100 do...... 29⅛ |
| 1,000 M. & St. P. 7s,G. 88½ | 100 do...... 29 |
| 4,000 Mor. & Es. 2d.103¼ | 200 do......b3. 28¾ |
| 4,000 do......103 | 200 do...... 28⅝ |
| | 300 do...... 28⅝ |
| 2,000 Mil. & St. P. | 200 do...... 28¾ |
| 1st, LaC Div. 90½ | 420 Cleve.& Pitts.g'd. 89 |
| 7,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d. 72½ | 20 do...... 89¼ |
| 1,000 C., C., C. & I. 1st.103¾ | 400 Chic. & R. I..b. c.110⅞ |
| 4,000 W. Union Tel. | 100 do......s3.110⅞ |
| 7s..bet. call. 99½ | 900 do......110⅞ |
| 5,000 Gt. W. 2d. b. c. 87 | 200 do......s3.110¾ |
| 20 Am. Ex. Bank......109 | 1000 do......110¾ |
| 15 Metropolitan Bk.136 | 100 do......b3.110¾ |
| 20 Fourth Nat. Bk..115½ | 122 Del., L. & W......101 |
| 12 Cen. Nat. Bank.. 91½ | 900 do......s3.101¼ |
| 10 Ninth Nat. Bank.104 | 28 do......101½ |
| 10 Del. & H. Canal..115 | 100 do..b. c.s3.101 |
| 100 do......114⅞ | 200 do......s3.101¼ |
| 20 do......114¾ | 200 T., W. & W..b. c. 72½ |
| 500 do.bet. call.114½ | 100 do......s3. 72½ |
| 500 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 92⅜ | 200 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 40 |
| 100 do......b3. 92½ | 300 do......c. 40 |
| 200 do......b3. 92⅝ | 100 do...... 40⅛ |
| 100 do......s3. 92⅛ | 200 do...... 40¼ |
| 100 do...... 92⅛ | 200 do......b3. 40¼ |
| 300 do...... 92½ | 300 do......s3. 40¼ |
| 5 Adams Express.. 95 | 200 Mil. & St. P..b. c. 52½ |
| 25 U. S. Express...... 69 | 200 do...... 52¾ |
| 7 do...... 69½ | 500 do...... 52⅞ |
| 200 Harlem.bet. call.133 | 700 do...... 53 |
| 200 Pac. Mail....b. c. 37¾ | 300 do......b3. 53 |
| 100 do......s3. 37¾ | 200 do......b3. 53⅛ |
| 50 do...... 37½ | 100 do...... 53 |
| 200 do......s3. 37½ | 300 do...... 53⅛ |
| 1000 L. S. & M. S.b. c. 95⅛ | 200 do......b3. 53¼ |
| 200 do......s3. 95 | 1100 do...... 53¼ |
| 100 do......c. 95 | 300 do......s3. 53¼ |
| 200 do......b3. 95¼ | 300 do......b3. 53⅜ |
| 100 do......s3. 95⅛ | 500 do...... 53⅜ |
| 200 do...... 95⅛ | 400 do...... 53¼ |
| 200 do......b3. 95⅛ | 300 do...... 53⅜ |
| 100 do...... 95 | 190 do...... 53 |
| 500 do......s3. 95 | 100 M. & St. P. Pf.b. c. 73¾ |
| 500 do......b3. 95⅛ | 100 do......b3. 73¾ |
| 1500 do...... 95⅛ | 45 N. Y., N. H. & H..137 |
| 200 do......b3. 95¼ | 100 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 40 |
| 500 do...... 95¼ | 100 C., C. & I. C...... 32¼ |
| 800 do...... 95⅛ | 100 do.bet. call. 32¼ |
| 200 do......b3. 95⅛ | |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $8,000 U. S. 6s, R.'81.118¼ | $3,500 U.S.5-20 C.'65.119½ |
| 3,000 U.S.5-20 R.'64.116¾ | 10,000 U.S.5-20 R.'65, |
| 15,000 U.S.5-20 R.'64.117 | new......117⅞ |

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 200 West. Union..s3. 92⅜ | 100 N. Y. Cen. & H...105¾ |
| 200 do......b3. 92½ | 100 Erie Railway...... 60¼ |
| 500 do...... 92½ | 400 Harlem......133 |
| 200 do...... 92⅜ | 100 Lake Shore...b3. 95¼ |
| 700 do...... 92½ | 100 do......s3. 95⅛ |
| 200 do...... 92⅝ | 500 do...... 95⅛ |
| 1800 Pacific Mail...... 37⅜ | 100 do......b3. 95⅛ |
| 300 do......b3. 37¾ | 300 Union Pacific.b3. 28⅞ |
| 900 do...... 37¾ | 100 Rock Island......110¼ |
| 100 do......c. 37⅞ | 100 do......110⅝ |
| 100 do...... 37⅞ | 100 North-west'n..b3. 70 |
| 200 do...... 38 | 200 St. Paul...... 53⅛ |
| 100 do...... 38⅛ | 100 do......b3. 53⅜ |
| 100 do......b3. 38¼ | 200 do...... 53⅜ |
| 100 do...... 38¼ | 100 Atlantic & Pacific |
| 800 do...... 38⅜ | Pf...... 27 |
| 500 do......b3. 38½ | 100 Pac. R. of Mo...... 46½ |
| 300 do...... 38¼ | |

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $1,000 Va. 6s, cons.. 53¼ | 300 Harlem......b. c.133⅛ |
| 2,000 U. Pac. 1st.... 82¼ | 300 do......132½ |
| 3,000 U. P. 10s, inc. 61 | 400 do......133 |
| 10,000 B.,N.Y.& E.1st 32½ | 200 do......133⅛ |
| 5,000 Tol.& Wab.1st | 200 do......132½ |
| St. L. Div.... 94 | 100 do......132⅞ |
| 4,000 B. 6s, W. L.... 93⅛ | 50 N. J. Cen....b. c.102⅞ |
| 100 C. Coal of Md..b3. 55½ | 300 Chi. & R. I...b. c.110½ |
| 200 W. U. Tel.b. c.s3. 92½ | 100 do......110⅝ |
| 400 do...... 92½ | 400 do......s3.110½ |
| 500 do......b3. 92⅝ | 200 do......110½ |
| 100 do...... 92⅜ | 100 do......b3.110½ |
| 100 do......s3. 92⅜ | 400 do......110⅜ |
| 600 Pacific Mail..b. c. 38¼ | 300 do......b3.110½ |
| 1200 do...... 38⅛ | 100 Mil. & St. P..b. c. 53¼ |
| 400 do...... 38 | 300 do...... 52⅝ |
| 400 do...... 38⅛ | 600 do...... 53¼ |
| 200 do......b3. 38¼ | 100 do...... 53 |
| 200 do...... 38 | 100 Mil. & St. P. Pf... 74 |
| 200 Am. Express...... 63¾ | 100 Chi., B. & Q..b. c.105 |
| 100 do...... 63½ | 43 Del., L. & W......101¼ |
| 400 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.105⅝ | 41 do......101½ |
| 100 do......b3.105⅝ | 600 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 73 |
| 100 do......105½ | 400 do...... 72⅞ |
| 200 do......105⅛ | 100 do...... 72¾ |
| 200 Erie R....b. c.b3. 60¼ | 100 do...... 72⅝ |
| 200 do...... 60¼ | 200 N. J. Southern...... 28 |
| 100 do......b3. 60⅜ | 100 Un. Pacific..b. c. 28⅝ |
| 500 do......b3. 60½ | 100 Ohio & M....b. c. 40⅛ |
| 100 do...... 60⅜ | 200 H. & St. Jos...... 39⅝ |
| 200 L.S.& M.S..b.c.s3. 95¼ | 100 do......c. 39½ |
| 100 do......c. 95⅛ | 12 H. & St. Jos. Pf... 55 |
| 600 do......b3. 95¼ | 50 Warren R. R.b. c. 83 |
| 1400 do...... 95 | 100 Atl. & Pac. Pf.b.c. 27 |
| 400 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 69⅝ | |

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 West. Union...... 92⅜ | 200 Union Pacific...... 28⅝ |
| 400 do...... 92¼ | 100 Lake Shore...b3. 95 |
| 200 do...... 92⅝ | 1200 do...... 94⅞ |
| 100 do......s3. 92¼ | 200 do......b3. 94⅞ |
| 200 American Coal...... 66 | 1300 do...... 94⅞ |
| 100 Pacific Mail...... 37⅞ | 200 do......s3. 94⅞ |
| 200 do...... 37¾ | 600 do......s3. 94¾ |
| 400 do...... 37⅝ | 500 do...... 94⅞ |
| 100 Adams Express.. 95 | 400 Rock Island......110½ |
| 1400 N. Y. C. & H......105⅜ | 700 St. Paul...... 53 |
| 100 Erie Railway...... 60⅝ | 100 do......b3. 53⅛ |
| 300 do...... 60¼ | 400 do......b3. 53 |
| 200 do...... 60⅛ | 200 Tol. & Wab...s3. 72⅝ |
| 500 Harlem......134 | 100 do...... 72⅝ |
| 200 do......133 | 100 Ohio & Miss...... 40⅛ |
| 100 do......b3.133 | 500 do...... 40 |

THURSDAY, July 31—P. M.

At the beginning of business it was known that the Bank of England had reduced its minimum discount rate to 3½ ₱ cent., in response to the lower rates ruling in the open market, the reduction also being justified by the increasing specie reserve of the Bank and the general favorable outlook. As the immediate result securities were all higher in London, our Public Funds sharing in the improvement. Gold should have declined here, but the natural tendency of the market was counteracted by the clique until afternoon, when it fell to 115⅝. Sterling Exchange was held at the counters of the leading drawers at the same rates as yesterday, but the actual business showed rather more firmness for sixty-day bills, the same class which sold yesterday at 108⅝@108¾ selling to-day at 108⅞, while first-class demand bills were lower, selling at 109½ to ¾. Commercial bills continue in very moderate supply, and for the moment, at least, there is an absence in the market of bankers' 60 day bills, borrowed to obtain time gold or time currency. The gold people succeeded in keeping up the price to 115⅝@¾@⅞, and were not able to lend their balances so advantageously as yesterday, having, in most cases, paid 1 to 3 ₱ cent. for currency advanced thereon. The bids for the Treasury gold aggregated $2,955,000 the $1,000,000 sold, having brought 115.75 to 115.77 1-10. The clearings in the Gold Room to-day represent a total business of $27,270,000. The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day $9,000 gold for 5-20s redeemed, and $124,000 for interest. Speculation has already begun as to the amount of sales during August, the clique naturally hoping for a reduction of the amount sold during July.

The lenders of money were content to get 3@4 per cent. for Call Loans, and there was a fair market for prime merchant paper at 5½ to 6½ ₱ cent. for short date, four to six months' acceptances selling perhaps less readily at 7@8 ₱ cent. Time loans secured by good collateral were obtainable for the remainder of the year at 7@7 gold.

The Public Funds were in good demand, but the sales were limited, the business in this department representing almost entirely investment sales and purchases, the only very large orders coming from the foreign bankers to supply the London and German markets, and these orders it is almost impossible to fill, the floating stock of bonds being so small. Such of the Southern State Bonds as were dealt in were firm. The Mortgages of the old roads earning dividends on their stock continue very strong. City Bank Shares were quiet.

The share speculation was tame, but shows strength, and buyers being reported for the Vanderbilt stocks, of which Lake Shore was the most prominent to-day, with Telegraph next, and considerable doing in New-York Central and Hudson, as well as Harlem. Outside of these, the most activity was in Union Pacific, St. Paul Common, Pacific Mail, Erie, and Wabash. The investment shares, as well as miscellaneous and express stocks, were quiet. During the last half hour of business there was a fractional decline, the market, however, closing with a strong undertone.

Closing Quotations—July 31.

| | Wednesday. | Thursday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States New 5s | 116⅛ | 116 |
| U. S. 5-20s, May and November | 119⅜ | 119⅜ |
| U. S. 5-20s, January and July | 118⅜ | 118⅞ |
| American Gold | 115¾ | 115⅝ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 108¾ | 108⅞ |
| N. Y. Central and Hudson | 105½ | 105¼ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 110⅜ | 110½ |
| Pacific Mail | 37½ | 37½ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 73¾ | 73⅞ |
| St. Paul Common | 52¼ | 52⅞ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 39⅞ | 39⅞ |
| Western Union Telegraph | 92¼ | 92⅛ |
| Erie | 59¾ | 60 |
| Union Pacific | 28½ | 28⅝ |
| Lake Shore | 94⅜ | 94⅞ |
| C., C. and Indiana Central | 32⅛ | 32⅛ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 72½ | 72½ |
| Harlem | 133⅝ | 133 |
| Atlantic and Pacific | 27¼ | 27 |
| North-west | 69½ | 69¾ |
| Missouri Pacific | 46½ | 46½ |
| Hannibal and St. Joseph | 39⅞ | 39 |

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1873.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold receipts | $880,820 72 |
| Gold payments | 113,297 02 |
| Gold balance | 43,710,257 31 |
| Currency receipts | 460,628 21 |
| Currency payments | 459,366 61 |
| Currency balance | 28,621,503 99 |
| Customs | 620,000 00 |

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 ₱ cent. reg., '81....118¼ | 5-20 coup., n. i., '65..117¾ |
| 6 ₱ cent. coup., '81..119⅞ | 5-20 reg., '67......116½ |
| 5-20 reg., '62......116⅞ | 5-20 coup., '67......118⅞ |
| 5-20 coup., '62......117⅜ | 5-20 reg., '68......117¼ |
| Called Bonds, '62......116¾ | 5-20 coup., '68......118½ |
| 5-20 reg., '64......116⅝ | 10-40 reg......115⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., '64......117¾ | 10-40 coup......115⅝ |
| 5-20 reg., '65......116¾ | 5s, coup., '81......116 |
| 5-20 coup., '65......119⅜ | 6s, Currency......114¼ |
| 5-20 reg., n. i., '65......116½ | |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 92 | T. & W. 1st, St. L. div.. 93½ |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.. 90 | Tol. & Wab. 2d...... 92 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub... 90 | Tol. & Wab. Eq. bds. 82½ |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....103 | T. & W. cons. conv.. 87 |
| Erie 1st Ext......103¾ | Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 97 |
| Erie 3d 7s, '83......101¾ | Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 87 |
| Erie 4th 7s, '80...... 99 | Gal. & Chi. 2d...... 98 |
| Erie 5th 7s, '88...... 99 | Chi., R. I. & Pac....102¾ |
| Long Dock Bonds... 95¾ | Morris & Essex 1st..106 |
| B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 93 | Morris & Essex 2d..103 |
| H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.104 | N. J. Cen. 1st, new..108 |
| Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75...102 | N. J. Cen. 2d......100 |
| Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.. 97 | N. J. So. 1st 7s...... 74¾ |
| Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.. 95 | P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..104 |
| Mich. Cen. C. 7s, 1902. 98 | P., Ft. W. & C. 2d..100¼ |
| Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82.112 | P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.. 96½ |
| Mich. So. 7s, 2d...... 99 | P., F. W., & C. Sp. eq. b103 |
| Clev. & Tol. S. F....101½ | C. & P. Con. S. F.... 95 |
| Clev. & Tol. new bds. 95 | Clev. & Pitts. 2d....102¼ |
| C., P. & A. old bds... 97¾ | Clev. & Pitts. 3d.... 98⅝ |
| C., P. & A. new bds. 97 | Clev. & Pitts. 4th.... 85 |
| Lake Shore div. bds. 95½ | Chi. & Alton S. F...100 |
| Lake S. Con. C. bds. 98½ | Chi. & Alton 1st....102 |
| P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo. 97 | Chi. & Alton Inc...... 96½ |
| Cen. Pac. gold bds...100¼ | Ohio & Miss. con..... 91½ |
| West. Pac. bds...... 92½ | Ohio & Miss. 2d con. 84¾ |
| Un. Pac. 1st bds...... 82⅛ | Dub. & Sioux C. 1st. 89 |
| Un. Pac. L. G. 7s.... 71⅛ | D. & Sioux C. 2d div. 88 |
| Un. Pac. Inc. 10s..., 60¾ | St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 99½ |
| Ill. Cen. 7s '75......102 | M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D.109 |
| B. & S. Ill. R. 1st 8s, 97 | M. & S. P. 1st, 7 3-10, P. D. 99 |
| Alton & T. H. 1st... 92 | M. & St. P. 1st, LaC. D. 90½ |
| Alt. & T. H. 2d pf... 90 | Mil. & St. P. 2d...... 80 |
| Alt. & T. H. 2d inc... 78½ | Col., C. & I. C. 1st.... 88⅞ |
| Chi. & N. W. S. F...101 | Col., C. & I. C. 2d.... 72¼ |
| C. & N. W. int. bds.. 94½ | Tol., P. & W., E. D. 91 |
| C. & N. W. C. bds.... 92¼ | Tol., P. & W., W. D. 92 |
| Chi. & N. W. 1st....101 | Tol., P. & W., B. D. 83⅞ |
| C. & N. W. C. G. bds. 90 | Tol., P. & W. 2d.... 76½ |
| H. & St. J. L. Gts...104 | Tol., P. & W. con. 7s. 75 |
| D., L. & W. 1st......103½ | Bos., H. & E. 1st 7s. 34½ |
| D., L. & W. 2d......100 | Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 78 |
| D., L. & W. 7s, conv.100⅝ | B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s, g. 88½ |
| Tol. & W. 1st Ext... 98 | |

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 31.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.*

| | Bid | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, old | 97½ | |
| City 6s, new | 101⅛ | 101¼ |
| Camden and Amboy | 123 | 123½ |
| Pennsylvania Central | 109¼ | 109½ |
| Reading | 111 | 111¼ |
| Lehigh Valley | 61⅛ | .. |
| Catawissa Preferred | 41¾ | 43 |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 24¾ | 25 |
| Northern Central | 36½ | .. |
| Lehigh Navigation | 39 | 39⅛ |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | 90¾ | 91 |

The business at the office of the United States Sub-Treasury in July was as follows:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| June 30, 1873, by balance | | $69,171,518 82 |
| Receipts during the month on account of— | | |
| Customs | $10,439,461 96 | |
| Gold notes | 6,405,100 00 | |
| Internal revenue | 187,705 30 | |
| Act June 8, 1872, Certificates | 3,111,650 00 | |
| Post-office Department | 1,798,316 16 | |
| Transfers | 17,528,906 31 | |
| Patent fees | 1,038 50 | |
| Miscellaneous | 6,167,707 99 | |
| Disbursing accounts | 29,843,480 49 | |
| Assay Office | 11,279 77 | |
| Interest accounts, viz: | | |
| In coin | 13,583,884 58 | |
| In currency | 1,415,160 00— | $90,493,691 06 |
| Total | | $159,665,209 88 |
| Payments— | | |
| Treasury drafts | $46,955,335 89 | |
| Post-office drafts | 1,628,871 71 | |
| Disbursing accounts | 26,893,605 81 | |
| Assay Office | 648,392 78 | |
| Interest, accounts, viz.: | | |
| In coin | 9,931,337 16 | |
| In currency | 694,389 60— | $86,751,932 93 |
| Balance | | $72,913,276 95 |
| Balance to credit Treasury United States | $57,255,094 67 | |
| Balance to credit disbursing accounts | 14,841,111 76 | |
| Balance to credit Assay Office | 598,900 12 | |
| Balance to interest accounts, viz.: | | |
| In coin | 198,740 00 | |
| In currency | 19,430 40— | $72,913,276 95 |
| Receipts for customs in the month of July, 1872 | | $7,693,315 78 |
| Receipts for customs in the month of July, 1873 | | 10,439,461 96 |
| Increase | | $2,746,146 18 |

The following is a statement of business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending July 31, 1873:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Deposits of Gold— | | |
| Foreign coins | $125,000 00 | |
| Foreign bullion | 22,000 00 | |
| United States bullion | 775,000 00 | |
| United States bullion, (re-deposits) | 35,000 00 | |
| Jeweler's bars | 35,000 00— | $992,000 00 |
| Deposits of Silver, including Purchases— | | |
| Jeweler's bars | 4,000 00 | |
| Foreign coins | 5,000 00 | |
| Foreign bullion | 15,000 00 | |
| United States bullion, (contained in gold) | 6,000 00 | |
| Bullion, (re-deposits) | 8,000 00 | |
| Bullion, Lake Superior | 73,000 00 | |
| Bullion, Colorado | 28,000 00 | |
| Bullion, Utah | 205,000 00 | |
| Bullion, Nevada | 86,000 00 | |
| Bullion, New-Mexico | 6,000 00— | 436,000 00 |
| Total Deposits | | $1,428,000 00 |
| Amount payable in bars | $475,000 00 | |
| Amount payable in coins | 953,000 00— | 1,428,000 00 |
| Gold bars stamped | 7,508,349 22 | |
| Silver bars stamped | 365,019 38— | 7,873,368 60 |
| Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage, gold | 552,541 75 | |
| Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage, silver | 106,020 93— | 658,562 68 |

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York, July 30, 1873.

We recommend to our friends and customers, for investment of surplus capital, or in exchange for Government Bonds:

**THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS**; principal and interest payable in gold coin, in New-York; interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1; coupon or registered. Price 90 and accrued interest.

**THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD IS A COMPLETED TRUNK LINE**, BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD AND THE GREAT WEST, 420 miles in length, extending from tide-water, at Richmond, to Huntington, the most favorable point of railroad connection with the Ohio River, and developing the richest **Iron, Coal, and Timber Regions in the United States.**

**ITS FREIGHT TRAFFIC AND PASSENGER TRAVEL** are already large and remunerative, and they are increasing with a rapidity which shows the Chesapeake and Ohio to be one of the most valuable and successful railroads in the country.

These facts, together with the thorough construction and superior character of the road itself, its advantages for economical and profitable operation, and the unquestionable security of the bonds of the Company, enable us to recommend them with the utmost confidence.

Pamphlets containing full information concerning the road, and the country it traverses, will be furnished upon application.

We also have on hand for sale the **CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS** at 88½, and accrued interest. Interest payable May and November. Denominations $100, $500, and $1,000—coupon or registered.

We continue to deal in **Government Securities, and Central Pacific and Western Pacific Bonds**; buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on commission, for cash; make Collections, receive Deposits, on which we allow interest at the rate of Four per Cent., and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

Banking-House of **HENRY CLEWS & CO.**, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

**REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS**, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT., Guaranteed by the **EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY**, $1,000,000 CAPITAL. For sale at the office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

BURLINGTON CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, (MILWAUKEE DIVISION,) COUPON AND REGISTERED. We recommend these bonds as an undoubted security, and equal to any now offered. At present price they yield more than NINE PER CENT. For sale by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Thursday, July 31, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Copper, bbls | 407 | Oil-cake, pkgs | 310 |
| Copper, cakes | 194 | Resin, bbls | 501 |
| Cotton, bales | 112 | Beef, pkgs | 50 |
| C. S. Oil, bbls | 50 | Cut-meats, pkgs | 621 |
| Flour, bbls | 5,073 | Lard, tcs | 406 |
| Meal, bbls | 500 | Cheese, pkgs | 36,712 |
| Meal, bags | 215 | Butter, pkgs | 4,150 |
| Wheat, bushels | 158,990 | Tallow, pkgs | 365 |
| Corn, bushels | 127,258 | Oil, Lub., bbls | 50 |
| Oats, bushels | 36,971 | Oil, Lard, bbls | 50 |
| Eggs, bbls | 1,138 | Starch, pkgs | 500 |
| Beans, bbls | 215 | Tobacco, hhds | 472 |
| Hemp, bales | 41 | Tobacco, pkgs | 44 |
| Hops, bales | 60 | Spelter, pieces | 373 |
| Lead, pigs | 426 | Wool, bales | 589 |
| Leather, sides | 1,200 | Whisky, bbls | 565 |

The export clearances hence for European ports as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the steamer Ismailia, for London—14 hhds Tobacco, 35,774 bushels Wheat, 8 tcs. Tobacco, 108 hhds. Tobacco, 1,490 bbls. Flour, 166 tcs. Beef, 244 tcs. Pork, 25 bbls. Pork, 30 cases Florida Water, 7 cases Lamps, 35 bales Corks.

By the steamer Olympia, for Glasgow—2,305 boxes Cheese, 311 boxes Bacon, 1,043 bbls. Flour, 19 tcs. Beef, 200 hhds. Syrup, 60 tcs. Tallow, 24,557 bushels Corn, 439 cases Tobacco, 148 hhds. Tallow, 6,578 bushels Wheat, 20 hhds. Tobacco, 3,120 Staves, 166 pkgs. Butter.

By the brig Drago G., for Cork—17,203 bushels Corn.

By the bark Hakon Jael, for Stettin—2,970 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Deodata, for Elsinore—2,357 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig A. Rowell, for Cardenas—447 Empty Hogsheads.

By the brig Teresina, for Gloucester—20,078 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Koln, for Bremen—12,963 bushels Rye, 10,275 boxes Cheese, 170 pkgs. Butter, 26 bales Furs, 69 rolls Leather, 367 hhds. Tobacco, 23 tcs. Pork, 45 boxes Bacon, 50 logs Mahogany.

By the steamer City of Antwerp, for Liverpool—1,055 boxes Bacon, 34 cases Sewing Machines, 50 tcs. Beef, 4,479 boxes Cheese, 2 bales Furs, 15,694 bushels Wheat, 50 pkgs. Agricultural implements, 466 bales Cotton.

By the bark Venus, for Rotterdam—4,812 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Kings County, for Rotterdam—5,750 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 500 cases Refined Petroleum, 150 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

By the steamer Westphalia, for Hamburg—122 cases Cigars, 470 bales Tobacco, 8 pkgs. Prunes, 42 cases Stearine, 15,978 bushels Rye, 2,000 boxes Extract, 517 boxes Bacon, 935 boxes Cheese, 32 bales Sarsaparilla, 65 pkgs. Machinery, 912 rolls Leather, 106 bbls. Beef, 35 bbls. Apples, 25 cases Starch, 2 cases Furs, 34 pkgs. Hair, 77 hhds. Tobacco, 316 Hides, 125 bbls. Maizena, 59 Car Weels, 1,020 seroons Tobacco, 200 bags Ore.

BEES-WAX—Has been inactive, within the range of 32c.@35c. for Yellow.

CANDIES—A limited trade has been reported in all kinds, with Adamantine, 16 ounces, quoted at 19c.@20c.; Paraffine, 32c.@33c.; Sperm, plain, 30c.; Sperm, patent, 39c.@40c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c., ₱ lb.

COCOA—Has been dull, but quoted about steady, with Caracas ranging from 15½c.@16c., Maracaibo at 30c.@35c.; Guayaquil, 10½c.@11c.; Trinidad, 12c.; San Domingo, 7c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been more active for early deliveries at weak prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,434 bales, including 857 bales to exporters, 1,485 bales to spinners, and 92 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been a dull trade at unchanged prices. Sales since our last 4,600 bales, of which 500 bales last evening and 4,100 bales to-day, closing at 19⅜c. for August, 18¼c. for September, 17⅞c. for October, 17 11-16 for November. The receipts at this port to-day were 112 bales by rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,059 bales, and thus far this week 9,180 bales, against 9,775 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1 3,548,586 bales, against 2,669,341 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

*Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.*

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| Good Ordinary | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Strict Good Ordinary | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| Low Middling | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Middling | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| Good Middling | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 |

COFFEE—Has been rather more active at steady prices. Sales have been reported of 3,803 bags Santos, per Innisfail, and 318 bags Rio, per Arturo, on private terms. Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands in New-York July 31, 1873, 37,950 bags; Baltimore, 18,756 bags; Hampton Roads, 5,008 bags; Galveston, 5,000 bags; afloat and loading for other ports in the United States, 50,000 bags; total stock and supplies for all ports of the United States, 116,714 bags. Total stock, (other than Rio,) 16,458 bags and 10,401 mats Java, in first hands. The business in mild styles for the week is reviewed as follows: 2,600 mats Java, 477 bags Maracaibo, 853 bags Laguayra, 1,363 bags Costa Rica, 1,354 bags Jamaica, 500 bags Ceylon, 100 bags Java, 258 bags San Domingo, sold in lots for consumption within our range. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 18¼c.@18½c.; fair, 18¾c.@19c.; good, 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 19¾c.@20c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 18½c.@20¼c., gold; Java, 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 19c.@20¼c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20½c.; San Domingo, 17¼c.@17½c., gold.

FISH—The inquiry has been good for the leading descriptions at essentially unchanged prices. Dry Cod quoted at from $5 50@$6 50 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $15@$16 50; No. 3 at $9@$13 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 25c.@28c. for Scale, and 18c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a depressed market, with slow sales and about limited to jobbing lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,100 bbls., all told, including No. 2 at $3 25@$4 25, chiefly $3 50@$4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $4 90@$5 10; inferior to good Extra State, $5 90@$6 50, chiefly at $6 15@$6 35; good to fancy do., $6 65@$7 25; very poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 90@$6 45; very poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio $6 10@$6 55 ₱ bbl.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 2 Flour | $3 25@$4 25 |
| Sour Flour | 3 50@ 6 50 |
| Superfine State and Western | 4 90@ 5 35 |
| Extra State | 5 90@ 7 25 |
| Extra City | 6 00@ 7 30 |
| Extra Genesee | 7 30@ 9 50 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands | 6 10@ 6 60 |
| Extra Western, shipping brands | 5 90@ 6 45 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 6 70@ 9 50 |
| Extra Western, trade and family brands | 6 65@ 9 50 |
| Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy | 6 75@10 50 |
| Extra Minnesota, poor to fancy | 6 25@10 75 |

Southern Flour has been steadily held. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at from $6 25@$7 50 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 50@$10 75 for ordinary to fancy Trade and Family extras; $5 30@$6 15 for very inferior stock, ₱ bbl.....Oregon Flour dull and nominal, with choice Extra quoted at $9 50@$9 75; California Flour, fair to very choice Extra, at $8@$9 50 ₱ bbl.....Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at from $4 25@$5 25 for inferior fine to Fancy Superfine; sales, 450 bbls., chiefly Superfine grades, at $4 90@$5 25 ₱ bbl.....Corn-meal has been firm from $3 10@$3 50 for inferior to very fancy Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 15@$3 30 for inferior to good, and $3 35@$3 50 for choice to fancy; $2 65@$3 15 for White do.; $3 25@$3 30, chiefly $3 30 for Jersey; $3 30@$3 35 for Caloric; $3 35 for Golden Star; $3 50 for Golden Ear, and $3 80@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 1,500 bbls....Bag-meal has deen selling at from $1 05@$1 11 for coarse; $1 25@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 25@$1 30 for White, ₱ 100 lbs....Oatmeal slow of sale at from $7@$8 75 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been ruling about 1c. lower, with a very moderate export and home trade inquiry; holders generally are disposed to realize, while the advance in freights limits export demand; sales have been of 138,000 bushels at $1 22@$1 30 for poor soft to prime No. 3 Spring, $1 42 for No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 42½ for No. 2 Duluth, $1 40@$1 40½ for ungraded Iowa Spring, $1 48 for inferior White Western, $1 38 for North-west Spring; also, sales of 40,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee, September, at $1 41; 40,000 bushels, last 10 days of August, at $1 42; 15,000 bushels, for first half of August, at $1 43. Rye has been quiet and nominally unchanged. Barley and Malt dull and unchanged. Corn scarcely so active, with prices a shade easier; sales have been 104,000 bushels, at 51c.@55c. for steamer Western, 56c.@57½c. for sail, 57¾c.@58¾c. for High Mixed and Yellow Western, and 48c.@50c. for heated; also, sales of 25,000 bushels Western Mixed, for September, at 59c. Oats have been dull and scarcely so firm; sales have been 39,000 bushels, at 41½c.@42c. for new Mixed Western, 48c.@52c. for White Western, and 41½c.@42½c. for Black do.

GUNNIES—Sales have been reported of 100 rolls domestic Cloth here and in Boston at 13½c.@14c.

HEMP AND JUTE—For Jute Butts prices have been ruling firmer, with sales of 1,000 bales at 2c., currency, 60 days, and 100 bales at 2c., currency, cash. Hemp has been quiet.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been selling moderately, on the basis of previous prices, for the principal kinds of stock, on ample offerings of most descriptions.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet, but with small supplies prices have been ruling firm. We quote: New-Orleans, inferior to very fancy, at from 60c.@87½c.; Porto Rico at 30c.@60c.; Cuba at 18c.@38c. English Islands at 28c.@45c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The market for Spirits Turpentine has been dull; merchantable order quoted at 43c.@43½c.; sales are 37 bbls. at 43½c. Resins—The demand for Strained has been very light at the moment from both exporters and consumers; sales are unimportant. We quote at $3 05 for common and $3 10 for good. The fine grades are quiet; sales are 150 bbls. No. 1 at $3 50.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been steadily held with a quiet trade. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls. New Mess at $17 40, cash; 300 bbls. jobbed at $17 50; 500 bbls. for September, at $17 37½; also, 250 bbls. Old Mess at $16 50. Of extra prime, 25 bbls. were sold at $15. Western prime Mess has been quiet, at $16 37½@$17 50. Cut-meats, City lots, have been ruling lower, including City-smoked Shoulders at 9¼c.@10c. and Hams, at 13½c.@15½c. Pickled Hams, 12½c.@13¼c. Pickled Shoulders, 8¾c. Sales have been reported of 50 boxes Long Cut Hams, 16@17 lbs. average, at 13c.....Dressed Hogs—Heavy averages are lower, light unchanged; sales at 6c.@7¾c. Middles have been quiet and unsettled, with Long Clear at 8½c.@8⅝c.; and Short Clear at 9½c. Lard has been dull and weak, with sales of 500 tcs. Western Steam, for August, at 8⅞c.; 1,000 tcs. for September, on private terms; 500 tcs. for October, 8⅞c.; 100 tcs. Kettle, on the spot, little off in quality, 8½c.; and 75 tcs. City Steam at 8¼c.@8⅜c.....Beef has been dull; steady prices, the range having been from $8 25@$10 75 for new Mess; $10 75@$12 75 for new Extra do. ₱ bbl.; sales, 120 bbls. Tierce Beef has been dull at $16 50@$20 for prime Mess, $20@$23 for India Mess, and $22 50@$25 for Extra India Mess. Beef Hams quiet, within the range of $18@$29 for very inferior to choice brands.....A fair demand has been noted for the better grades of Butter. We quote at from 24c.@31c. for fair to choice State; 31c.@35c. for choice to very fancy lots, and 14c.@21c. for Western, chiefly within the range of 16c.@18c. for fair to good; 21c.@25c. for fancy do.; 8c.@9½c. for Grease stock.....Cheese has been firm, with State Factory, poor to very fancy, quoted at from 8½c.@14½c., chiefly at 13¼c.@13¾c. for fine, and 14c.@14½c. for strictly fine to very fancy stock, and 12c.@13c. for fair to good shipping qualities. State Dairy at 7c.@13½c.; Western product at 9½c.@13½c. for ordinary to very Choice Factory; 5c.@8c. for Skimmed stock, ₱ lb.

PETROLEUM—Has been quoted a trifle lower, with a better demand at the concessions. Sales have been 2,000 bbls. Refined at 17½c.; 1,000 bbls. do., deliverable in ten days, 17⅜c.; 500 bbls. Crude, in bulk, each week in October and November, at 7⅞c.; 2,000 bbls. do., October, 7⅞c.; 2,000 bbls. do., for November and December, 7⅞c.; Refined, in cases, quoted at 22½c.; Crude, in bulk, on the spot, 7½c.; in Philadelphia, Refined has been quoted at 17⅜c. for early delivery, and 17½c. for balance of the year.

RICE—Has been in fair request, in a jobbing way, at from $8 25@$9 75 for fair to choice Carolina; $7 50@$8 for Patna, and $6 50@$7 for Rangoon.

SALT—There has been a moderate call noted for supplies to meet present wants, at about former rates. Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 25@$3 30, from store; Syracuse Ground at $1 30@$1 40; Factory Filled at $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 46c.; Turk's Island, by the cargo, at 28c.@29c., and from store at 32c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been in slack demand and nominal in price at 7c., gold, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Have been dull, Clover ranging from 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb. for fair ordinary to choice; new crop Rough Flax offered at $2 10; Timothy quoted at $4 25@$4 40, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 52½, gold, ₱ bushel.

SOAP—Has been quoted steady, with a fair jobbing inquiry noted, chiefly for domestic product. We quote Castile at 9¼c.@9½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1, 6¼c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been in fair demand at firm rates; offerings restricted. Mace quoted at $1 30@$1 35; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 02½; Cassia at 25c.@25½c.; Cloves, 26½c.; East India Pepper at 18¾c.@20c.; Pimento at 11¼c.@11½c.; Ginger at 10½c.@12c. ₱ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been in better demand at firm prices. Sales sum up 2,594 hhds. and 1,720 boxes, including 2,060 hhds. fully fair to good refining Muscovado at 8c.@8½c.; 92 hhds. and 140 boxes common do., 7⅝c.; 180 hhds. fair do., 7⅞c.; 200 hhds. Porto Rico, 8½c.; 162 hhds. and 80 boxes Centrifugal at 9¼c., and 1,500 boxes do. at 9c. We quote: Fair refining Cuba at 7⅞c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅜c.; Centrifugals, Nos. 10 and 13, 8½c.@9¼c. Refined Sugars have been weak, with Powdered quoted at 11c.; Crushed at 11c.; Granulated at 11½c.; A's, 10⅜c.@10⅝c., and Yellow at 9c.@10¼c., ₱ lb.

| | Hhds. | Boxes. | Bags. | Melado. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stock July 1, 1873 | 101,183 | 56,208 | 232,338 | 8,898 |
| Receipts since July 1 | 43,465 | 22,971 | 575 | 4,973 |
| Total | 144,648 | 79,179 | 232,913 | 13,871 |
| Sales since July 1 | 38,040 | 27,495 | 5,250 | 5,520 |
| Stock July 31, 1873 | 106,608 | 51,684 | 227,663 | 8,342 |
| Stock Aug. 1, 1872 | 98,557 | 81,940 | 74,540 | 3,951 |
| Stock Aug. 1, 1871 | 85,695 | 90,256 | 279,189 | 10,337 |
| Stock Aug. 1, 1870 | 99,437 | 113,308 | 444,355 | 1,023 |

TALLOW—Has been quiet and firm; sales have been reported of 65,000 lbs. out-of-town stock at 7¾c.@8½c.

WHISKY—Has been ruling a trifle higher, with a fair demand; sales have been reported of 350 bbls. at 96½c.@97c., and small lots at 97½c.@98c.

FREIGHTS—Room has been in better demand at steady rates. The chartering business has also been more active. The engagements have been: To Liverpool, by steam, 60,000 bushels grain at 13¼c., for this week; 12½d.@13d. for next, and 12d. for the week after; 1,000 boxes Cheese, on private terms; 100 boxes Bacon at 50s; to London, by steamer, 350 hhds. Tobacco at 52s. 6d.; to Antwerp, by sail, 22,500 bushels Rye, on private terms. The charters comprise a Norwegian brig, hence to the Russian Baltic, 1,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 9s. 3d. An American bark, hence to Havre or Dunkirk, 4,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 7s. A British ship, hence to Antwerp, 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum on private terms. An Austrian brig, hence to Trieste, 2,000 bbls. Refined do. at 8s. 6d. A Norwegian bark, hence to the German Baltic, 3,600 bbls. Refined do. on private terms. A German bark, hence to the German Baltic, 2,700 bbls. Refined do. at 9s. An Austrian bark, hence to Gibraltar direct, general cargo at a lump sum of £1,000. An American bark, 340 tons, from Richmond to the Mediterranean and back to New-York, Philadelphia, or Boston, general cargo, on private terms. A British bark, 280 tons, from Montreal to the River Plate, Lumber at $28. Two barks, hence to the north side of Cuba and back, sugar at $8 50.

## THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat excited; prices higher for cash, under the influence of a corner which developed yesterday; prices ran up to $1 46, and at one time $1 50 was bid; but no sales were reported at that figure; at 2 P. M. $1 41 was bid for round and car lots; during the regular session some 60,000 bushels were sold by and to parties outside the ring at $1 20@$1 30; these sales were made in settlement, and while the ring denounces them as "washes," there appears to be no valid reason for so calling them; August delivery sold at $1 14⅜@$1 15½, closing at the inside figure; September delivery, $1 07½@$1 07¾; Rejected dull at 88c.; No. 3 Spring, $1 04@$1 04¼. Corn advanced and in fair demand at 36⅝c.@36½c. for No. 2 Mixed, spot or seller August; 38¼c.@38⅝c., seller September; Rejected, 34c.; high Mixed, 37½c.@38c. Oats in fair demand and firm at 27c. for No. 2, cash; 26½c., seller August. Rye in fair demand and higher at 57c.@58c. for No. 2. Barley dull and nominal; sales at 80c.@81½c., seller September. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork sold at $15 50@$15 62½. Lard quiet and unchanged at 7⅞c., cash. Bulk Meats and Bacon unchanged; no sales. Whisky steady at 93c. Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 5½c.; Wheat, to do., 6c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 257,000 bushels Corn, 40,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 69,000 bushels Wheat, 120,000 bushels Corn, 57,000 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Heavy receipts depress the market, and all except best grades are lower; sales of New No. 3 Fall at $1 25; sample lots of No. 2 Red Winter at $1 38@$1 40; choice to fancy Amber, $1 47½. Corn dull and drooping at 38c.@39c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 37½c., seller August, 45c., sacked. Oats slow at 29c.@30½c. for No. 2, according to location; 33c.@35c. for sacked. Rye—New and old higher; sales of No. 2 at 65c. Whisky firmer at 91c.@92c. Pork firm at $16 50. Dry-salted Meats—No sales. Bacon opened firm and higher; closed weak; sales of Shoulders at 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.@10⅝c.; Clear Sides, 10½c.@10¾c.; seller August, 10½c.; seller September 11c.; at close offered at 10⅞c. seller September; 10¾c. seller last half of August. Lard unchanged; sales of small lots of refined at 8½c.@8¾c. Hogs quiet at $4 10@$4 40. Cattle firm and fairly active at $4 25@$4 75 for choice Wintered Texans; $1 50@$3 50 for other grades; $4 75@$5 75 for medium to choice Beeves. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 Hogs, and 2,200 Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 31.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 14,200 bbls; Wheat, 185,707 bushels; Corn, 236,285 bushels; Oats, 48,087 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 117,305 bushels; Corn, 121,632 bushels; Oats, 43,339 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 21,885 bushels; Corn, 35,376 bushels; Oats, 21,700 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 10½c.; Corn, 9½c.; Oats, 6¼c. Flour quiet and active; Western Spring, $6 50@$7; Bakers', $7@$8; Amber, $7 50@$8 50; White, $9 50@$9 75. Wheat dull and lower; sales of 2,500 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 30; 800 bushels Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 39; 3,500 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 55. Corn firm and inactive; sales of 8,000 bushels No. 2, in lots, at 45c.; 1,000 bushels, per sample, at 44½c.; 16,700 bushels strictly Prime No. 2 on private terms. Oats quiet; sales of 2,500 bushels No. 2, in lots, at 37c.; 500 bushels No. 2 Blown, at 38c. Rye nominal at 73c.@75c. Barley-malt steady; Prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; Prime Canada, $1 25. Provisions unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 31.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,600 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 75 for Amber Winter, $9 75 for White Winter, $10 25 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 47; sales of two cars at $1 48; 2,000 bushels on private terms. Corn quiet; sales 1,400 bushels High Mixed at 52c. Corn Meal—$1 15 for Bolted; $1 10 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $19; Middlings, $20, ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn, 6¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts by Lake—19,000 bushels Wheat, 1,180,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments by Canal—12,000 bushels Wheat, 1,381,000 feet of Lumber.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat advanced 1c. for New; Old steady; No. 2 New White Michigan, $1 55; Amber Michigan, on spot, $1 75; New, $1 35½; August, $1 36; No. 1 New Red Wabash, $1 41; Old, $1 57; No. 2 Red, $1 54; New, $1 34; No. 3 Red, $1 20. Corn a shade higher; High Mixed, on spot, 43½c.; August, 43c.; September, 45c.; October, 46c.; Low Mixed, 43c.; Yellow, 44c.; White, 53½c.; no grade, 37½c.; Damaged, 31c. Oats dull and nominal. Freights firm—To Buffalo, 4c.@4½c.; to Oswego, 8½c.@9c.; to Kingston, 8½c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat, 65,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—Flour steady; sales of Family Extra at $5; A No. 1, $6 25; Fancy, $7 75. Wheat steady at $1 20@$1 30 on arrival. Corn firm at 58c.@62c. for sacked, delivered. Oats firm and scarce at 44c.@46c. for sacked, delivered. Rye—Old nominal; new offering at 65c. Barley nominal. Pork steady at $16@$16 50. Bacon steady at 9c. for Shoulders; 10⅜c.@10⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10½c.@10⅝c. for Clear Sides, packed. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 14c.@15c. Plain, 13c.@13½c. Bulk Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 8c.; Short Rib Middles, 9⅝c., loose; ¼c. higher for packed. Lard sold at 8⅞c.@9½c. for Tierce; 10c. for Keg; 8¼c. for Steam; small lots ⅛c.@⅜c. higher.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—Flour quiet; New at $6 30@$6 50. Wheat steady; New at $1 25@$1 30. Corn in fair demand, and firm at 44c.@45c. Rye steady at 70c.@72c. Oats in fair demand and firm at 33c.@43c. Barley dull and nominal. Butter steady. Pork held at $16. Lard dull and nominal; Steam at 8⅛c.; Kettle at 8¼c. Bulk-meats strong, active and higher; Shoulders at 7⅛c.; sales at $8 02½, buyer August; Clear Sides held $9 45@$9 50; Clear Sides held at 9⅝c.; Bacon firmer and in good demand; sales of Shoulders at 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides at $10⅜@10½; Clear Sides held at 10⅝c. Whisky firm at 91c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Groceries strong, but small business. Petroleum very weak; Crude, 12¼c.; Refined, 18c., for July, 17⅝c. for future months. Flour steady. Superfine, $3 50@$4 50; Extras, $4 50@$5 50; State, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $7 75@$8 50. Wheat active for prime, other grades dull; New Red, $1 58; Old do., $1 59@$1 65; White, $1 65@$1 75; White Spring, $1 50. Rye, 75c.@77c. Corn quiet and steady; Yellow, 55c.@59c.; Mixed Western, 56c.@57c. Oats active; White, 49c.@51c.; Mixed, 40c.@45c. Whisky, 97c.@98c.

MILWAUKEE, July 31.—Flour—Demand light; holders firm; sales of Extra Spring at $5 50@$6 70. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 25½ for No. 1; $1 15½ for No. 2; seller August, $1 17. Corn steady at 35¼c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats quiet and unchanged at 27c. for No. 2. Rye steady at 57c. for No. 1. Barley steady at 69c. for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 10c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour and 95,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour and 27,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—Flour steady and in good demand, but prices unchanged. Wheat active and strong. Choice Amber, $1 65@$1 67. Corn nominal. Southern White, 86c.@87c.; do. Yellow, 58c.@60c.; Mixed Western, 56c. Oats weak; Southern, 43c.@45c.; Western Mixed, 40c.@42c.; do. White 43c.@44c. Rye quiet but firm at 65c. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet but firm and unchanged. Western Butter unchanged. Whisky firm at 97c.

DETROIT, July 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady. Extra White, old, $1 80; new, $1 68; No. 1 White, old, $1 68@$1 70; new, $1 52; Amber Michigan, new, $1 35; old scarce, $1 58 asked. Corn steady at 45c. Oats in good demand at 36c. Receipts—4,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—16,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 31.—Flour firmer; Treble Extra at $6 50@$7 50; Family at $8 50@$9 75. Corn firmer; White at 75c. Bran at 85c. Hay dull; Prime at $21; Choice scarce at $28. Pork dull and lower at $16 75. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 9c. Other articles unchanged. Sterling, 1 27. New-York sight, ⅛ premium. Gold, 115.

CLEVELAND, July 31.—Wheat quiet and steady; sales of No. 1 Red at $1 37; No. 2 do., $1.25. Corn held at 48c.@49c. Oats sold at 38c. Petroleum dull and weak at 14c. for Standard White; 22c.@22½c. for State Test.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 31.—Wheat in light demand by local millers; no sales reported. Rye quiet at 75c.@80c. Corn quiet and lower; sales, 1,000 bushels Western Mixed, 55½c. Barley quiet. Malt steady. Oats in moderate request.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 31.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 25 cars reported to arrive, were 442 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,618 head, or 389 cars, against 365 cars for the same time last week. The market was dull at about yesterday's prices. But few buyers were in attendance, and there were only a few loads in the yards to operate on. About 750 head were disposed of; sales of 411 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,159 lbs. to 1,400 lbs., at $5 50@$6 25; 20 head Ohio Steers, averaging 1,027 lbs., at $4 62½; 21 head Ohio Heifers, averaging 860 lbs., at $4 70; 207 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,175 lbs. to 1,357 lbs., at $5 35@$6 [illegible]. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 1,400 head making the total supply for the week thus far 10,000 head, against 14,200 head for the same time last week. The market was dull at a fall of ¼c. off from last week's closing prices; Western Sheep, $4@$4 80; Canada Sheep, $4@$5; Canada Lambs, $6 50@$7 50. Sales of 760 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 82 to 86 lbs., at $4 20@$4 80; 95 head Indiana Sheep, averaging 81 lbs., at $4 12½; 100 head State Sheep, averaging 83 lbs., at $4 60; 941 head Canada Lambs, ranging from 61 to 64 lbs., at $6 87½@$7 37½; 74 head Canada Calfs, averaging 53 lbs., at $5. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 4,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,700 head, against 20,600 head for the same time last week. The market was flat; buyers and sellers ¼c. apart; holders asking $5 10@$5 20 for desirable Hogs; buyers offering $5@$5 10.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 31.—Cattle—Receipts of Beeves, 9,000 head thus far this week; the market is ¼c. off on Milch Cows. Sheep and Lambs are at unchanged prices.

## THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 31.—Cotton firm; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 43 bales; gross, 158 bales; sales, 300 bales; last evening, 500 bales; stock, 26,215 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 31.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 280 bales; exports coastwise, 840 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 3,837 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 31.—Cotton steady; Middling 18¾c.; net receipts, 14 bales; sales, 10 bales; stock, 1,102 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 31.—Cotton—Demand fair for low grades; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 238 bales; sales, 54 bales; stock, 1,664 bales.

GALVESTON, July 31.—Cotton steady; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.@15c.; net receipts, 55 bales; stock, 12,978 bales.

MOBILE, July 31.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 23 bales; exports coastwise 138 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 11,353 bales.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 31—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount at the Bank of England has been reduced ½ ₱ cent., and is now 3½ ₱ cent. Consols for money, 92½; for the account, 92⅝@92¾. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 94⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 46¾.

1:15 P. M.—Consols for money, 92½@92⅝.

2:30 P. M.—The downward movement of the Bank of England rate causes an advance in the prices of American Securities. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on Government Securities, is lower than the Bank of England rate by 1 ₱ cent. Erie Railway Shares, 47.

2:45 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 5-16 ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares, 47¼.

3:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £96,000 during the past week. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £203,000. Erie Railway Shares, 47¼.

4:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 47⅜.

4:45 P. M.—Consols, for the account, 92⅝. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 94⅛; 1867s, 94¼.

FRANKFORT, July 31.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 96⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, July 31—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 7,000,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 56f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, July 31—1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm but unchanged; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.@8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9d.@9⅛d. Sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of the new crop, shipped from Savannah or Charleston, October and November, at 8 13-16d.

2:45 P. M.—Provisions—Pork, 64s. ₱ cwt. for new Mess.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—The following are official quotations: Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 9,500 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, not below Low Middling, deliverable September, at 8⅞d., and from New-Orleans, not below Good Ordinary, deliverable August, at 8 15-16d.

ANTWERP, July 31.—Petroleum, 38¼f. for fine Pale American.

## LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Pratt, J.—13, Cowan vs. Sexton et al; 18, Mosback vs. Post, &c.; 124, Hanover Fire Insurance Company vs. Theodore R. Tomlinson; 254, Monheim vs. Green; 258, Fegan vs. Demott; 269, Worms vs. Clark; 275, Mapleson vs. Dohrenn; 276, Brown vs. Peters et al; 278, Weiss vs. Kronberg.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—JULY 31.

*By Judge Pratt.*

Goodridge vs. Lane; memorandum with clerk.

Penfield vs. James; motion denied; no costs.

Mayenberg vs. Mayenberg; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Morrison vs. Bergen; motion denied, $10 costs.

The People vs. Thomas Watson and Charles Stephens; application to reduce bail denied.

Behe vs. Behe; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Acker vs. Collins; motion granted; memorandum with Clerk.

Cracken vs. Thompson; injunction continued; see decision.

Werner vs. Clark; motion denied, $10 costs; memorandum with Clerk.

Martin vs. Duyer; motion denied, $10 costs; memorandum with Clerk.

Foster vs. Newbrough; motion denied, no costs; memorandum with Clerk.

SUPERIOR COURT.

*By Judge Freedman.*

Booth vs. Smith; order for extra allowance of $50 to defendants.

Ivison vs. Koeler et al.; order for judgment.

Carpenter vs. Engleskercher; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Spyer et al. vs. Fisher; motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

Reade vs. Waterhouse et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Pope et al. vs. Bass; motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event.


## MUSICAL.

**500 PIANOS & ORGANS,** New and Second hand, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS, will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash or on INSTALLMENTS, or for rent in CITY or COUNTRY, by HORACE WATERS & SON, NO. 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW-YORK. AGENTS WANTED. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.

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CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, NO. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale two 12-stop pipe organs, pedal bass; one 8-stop do.; one two rows of keys, 20 stops; above warranted superior tone and finish; organs revoiced and tuned.

J. P. HALE IS MAKING 10,000 PIANOS for the trade cheaper and better than small makers can buy the stock. 35th-st. and 10th-av.

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STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

## STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN CENTRAL PARK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, a pair of GOLD CATARACT GLASSES. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at No. 63 West 52d-st. JOHN MORRISON.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORYDYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMEDY ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorised a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS.

# The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 1, 1873.


### AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MIMI—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Katharine Rogers, Miss Effie Germon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

### THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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| The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum | 3 |
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### NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

### TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

It appears from our Washington correspondent's statement that the Wednesday mail was given to the Williams & Guion line because it was "owned by Americans." The excuse is preposterous. The steamers are built in England, manned and officered by Englishmen, sail under the English flag, and are chiefly owned by Englishmen. We believe that one or two of the proprietors became naturalized, so as to be able to set up the absurd claim referred to; but the line is as essentially English as any that trades between England and the United States. Besides, what of it? The merchants want to get their letters over quickly—whether by a German, Russian, French, or English line they care not. Is the trade of the two countries to be obstructed because a firm of ship-owners choose to assert they are Americans? If we had a genuine American line of steamers, it would be a different matter—because we may be very sure it would not be the slowest line leaving the port. But this hybrid concern has no claim on the score of its ownership. The Postmaster General will find, if he takes the trouble to inquire among New-York merchants, that the dissatisfaction with the present arrangements is deep and general; that almost all our large firms are greatly inconvenienced; and that, in the face of such a fact as this, it is idle to discuss the question who owns the slow steamers which now occasion so much loss and trouble.

The English papers are, it appears, rather premature in assuming that there was little fear of any such "fuss" being made over the increased allowance to the Duke of EDINBURGH as there was about the dowry of the Princess LOUISE. The grant may not excite so much discussion as did that dowry of $150,000 in the beginning of 1871, nor will it probably lead to indignation meetings on Trafalgar-square, as did the voting of Prince ARTHUR's annual allowance of $75,000 toward the close of the same year. But it will hardly pass without a grumbling protest from a large portion of the people, and it has not passed without what has come to be the regular protest from a resolute minority in the House of Commons. When the dowry of the Princess LOUISE was voted on, only three members of Parliament—Sir CHARLES DILKE, Prof. FAWCETT, and Mr. P. A. TAYLOR—had the courage to vote against it. The granting of Prince ARTHUR's annuity elicited eleven negative votes, and now eighteen votes have been recorded against the allowance of $125,000 a year to the Duke of EDINBURGH. If the opposition continues to strengthen at this rate, Prince LEOPOLD and the Princess BEATRICE will require to look to the parental savings for their marriage allowance.

Secretary BELKNAP has made public the action of the Department of War in the matter of the Fort Snelling Reservation, and the proceedings on which it was based. It will be seen that the whole matter was carefully investigated by a competent board of officers, and that the Secretary has acted not only according to law, but equity. This report would, we should say, be a complete answer to those who have assailed the Government in connection with this matter, were it said that nothing is a complete answer to their incessant falsifications.

Our readers are tolerably familiar with the story of Mr. F. A. PALMER's armory lease, and may remember that gentleman's disavowal of any interest in the property situated at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street. From the Controller's letter on this subject, which we publish in another column, it will be seen that when the rent of his property is in question Mr. PALMER very promptly identifies himself with it. The careful valuation which has been made of this armory shows that the original lease was contracted under an annual rent which was at least six times too much. The armory occupies the fourth floor of the building, yet the rent agreed to in 1871 yielded considerably more than a fair return upon the market value of the entire property. As Mr. PALMER was President of the Ring bank in May, 1870, and as the monstrous plunder of the Board of Audit was in course of division at that time through private accounts in that same bank, the date of the lease has, as Mr. GREEN shows, a very suspicious relation, in point of time and origin, to those transactions. Whatever be the law in this case, most people will agree with the Controller that every effort should be made "to relieve the tax-payers from the burden of these leases, to the imposition of which it would be discreditable to submit."

A correspondent calls attention to the abominable recklessness with which blasting operations are carried on in the very heart of the City. The disregard of life shown by the gangs of workmen, and by the contractors who employ them, is something only to be explained by the lax state of the law in reference to the protection of our citizens. The Police Commissioners have repeatedly been appealed to for interference. Perhaps if arguments will not move them, such facts as the following may prove more effective:

"Robert A. Palmer, a boy thirteen years of age, was struck by a piece of rock from a blast in Fifty-ninth-street, near Seventh-avenue, yesterday afternoon. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, and died in a short time. The engineer has been arrested."

It is only a boy killed! Contractors must get rock off vacant lots, mustn't they?

### "WHEN ROGUES FALL OUT."

The "Liberals" and the Democrats have now fairly applied for a divorce. It is well known that since their marriage at Cincinnati and Baltimore they have been living on very bad terms together. The blushing young maiden of Liberalism made an ill-assorted match, and nobody expected that any good would come of it. But nobody else would have her. As *Rosalind* says in "As You Like It"—

"——— Down on your knees,
And thank heaven, fasting, for a good man's love:
For I must tell you friendly in your ear,—
Sell when you can; you are not for all markets."

The bridegroom was old, and his character was fly-blown. But then the bride was also a very questionable person. REUBEN E. FENTON gave her away—the poor thing could find no one better. And now it is all over. The unnatural union is irksome to both parties, and they want to dissolve it. But first of all they wish to have a good "row" in presence of the public; and they are fighting it out through the columns of the *World* and the *Tribune*.

We rather think the *World* began it. It must do something now and then to keep the delusion that it is the Democratic organ—whereas the Democrats have really no paper of the slightest influence or respectability in this City to represent them, which is one reason of their great reverses. In Brooklyn they have the *Eagle*, and a very good paper it is—but one swallow does not make a Summer. But to go on with the melancholy tale of blighted affection and estranged hearts. On Tuesday the Democratic paper declared that the Liberal Convention at Columbus was a "foredoomed failure and fizzle;" that its promoters would "gnash their teeth and howl;" that Democrats would not "pig together" any longer with Liberals; and finally the Liberals were invited to "clear themselves of the charge of swindling false pretenses." We do not know what the last sentence means, but it contains the usual assortment of *World* English, which we take to be about the most slangy and corrupt used in this or any other English-speaking country.

Thus challenged, the lady flew out upon her late admirer, tooth and nail. The Democratic Party was always a fraud. Its "status"—never use an English word when you can find a Latin or foreign one—was bad. But worst of all, the angry Liberal denied that the Democrats were ever asked to "vote for GREELEY." "It cannot be said that they were urged or inveigled, or even invited, to such action. They ran to it without invitation. It was their opportunity to get rid of their record, and perhaps they hoped to come into power. * * * They surrendered; it was, if possible, more than a surrender."

Considering the frantic appeals for support which HORACE GREELEY addressed last year to the Democrats; considering the piteous way in which he clung to them, and made them a present of all the convictions of his life, and placed himself a suppliant at their feet; considering the way in which his paper assured the Democrats that they sacrificed nothing whatever by joining the Liberals, but would inevitably be carried to power on their shoulders; considering the fawning, pleading, and toadying that went on through all last Summer on the part of the Liberals—we say, considering all these things, the present attitude of JAY GOULD's paper is enough to startle every Democrat who was idiot enough to vote for GREELEY and GRATZ BROWN. "The Democrats hoped to get to power," says Mr. GREELEY's successor. We insisted on that last year, and does anybody remember the indignant denials of Mr. GREELEY's fuglemen? Now they think they can afford to tell the truth. There is no need to try and cozen the people this year, so the conspirators can make a clean breast of it. The Liberals admit—and that through the columns of the remnant of poor GREELEY's own paper—that the Democrats really did intend to get back to power last year, and that the Liberals hoped to cheat them. Of course the people knew this before, and hence they utterly routed the "Liberal" gang last year. But what immeasurable insolence it is on the part of one of the abettors of the fraud to come forth now and openly proclaim that he and the rest of his precious "party" merely intended to swindle the public! We venture to say that a more unprincipled or unscrupulous admission was never made than that which is contained in the *Tribune* of Thursday. Fancy what must be the idea of the man who made it concerning honor toward other men, or of earnestness in politics. It appears that the first duty of a "scholar" in politics, if we are to judge from example rather than precept, is to be a rascal.

We certainly do not sympathize with the Democrats on account of the treatment they receive from their disreputable friends. They deserve all they have got—first a disgraceful defeat, and then a cowardly insult. Having allowed themselves to be enticed into a trap, they are now told that they insisted upon running into it, and that nothing could keep them out. We sometimes see similar transactions on a smaller scale in private life. A man asks another to do him a particular favor. Having received it, he turns round upon his friend and abuses him for affording help, and declares that he did it solely to suit his own purpose. "I never asked you to lend me that money—you forced it upon me, and you were a fool for doing it." We say we occasionally see men who act like this—and what do we call them—gentlemen or rogues? Nevertheless, we have no pity for the Democrats. If a man does not want to be badly treated, he should not keep company with adventurers who openly boast that they are destitute alike of character, honor, and principle.

### THE OHIO FIZZLE.

Even in the opinion of those who would be glad to see it succeed, the "new party" convention at Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday, was a sorry affair. Two counties out of eighty-eight, furnished the members of the convention. No one of any influence attended it. The few "Liberal Republicans" who were there were only surpassed in insignificance by the still smaller number of Democrats. This is the report reluctantly made by the Liberal organs.

Our readers will remember that the Cincinnati Convention was remarkable for the contrast between the professions of its principal trumpeters, and their conduct. The Columbus Convention, which is a sort of belated echo of the Cincinnati one, was not less remarkable for the same thing. It met, in the language of one of its adherents, to "dethrone King Caucus." Its first resolution was a declaration of independence of the dictation of the caucus. Yet everything connected with the convention was arranged beforehand by a caucus. The organization, the formation of the committees, even the speakers were fixed upon the night preceding the session, by men whose authority was the same as that of ordinary politicians. The nominations were, in the same way, parceled out, where it was thought "they would do most good." All that was left for the virtuous patriots not admitted to the caucus-room was to vote in favor of the propositions of the managers and to listen to the speeches provided for them. One gentleman—a representative of the Labor Reformers—was not content with this modest share in the work of regeneration. He desired to make some amendment to the free-trade plank in the ready-made platform. He was promptly shut up by the Chairman and the more pliable reformers, and was allowed to take his departure, the first sacrifice on the altar of political independence erected by the convention. All this was very much like the action of the Cincinnati Convention, which promptly kicked out all the "delegates" from this State who would not obey the orders of JOHN COCHRANE.

The hidden motive of the convention was quite in accordance with its visible operations. It was, as we pointed out yesterday, the promotion of the managers' selfish plans. Of these managers the most prominent, at present, is Gen. THOMAS EWING, who made an elaborate, prepared speech to the convention, and who was brought in at the very last, and used as the *pièce de resistance* of the show. This gentleman has an itching for the United States Senate. He is an aspirant for the place shortly to be vacated by Gen. THURMAN, and being neither so able nor so popular a man as the Senator, his chances are poor. He is, therefore, in the proper condition of mind to lead a new party. Of the corruption of the Republicans, and their loathsome adherence to the best places in the gift of the people, he has long been convinced. His mind is also awake to the faults of the Democracy. Whatever that party may be willing to do for reform, it is obvious that it has hitherto been able to do little, for is not EWING without an office? Under the circumstances the country "demands" a change. If this demand can be made plain enough to frighten the Democrats who hold their convention next Wednesday into succumbing to EWING's new party movement, he will have the prestige of leadership, and if the State is carried he will go to the Senate. Then the cause of reform will be safe.

The pitiful business is very familiar. It is the same thing as the great reform movement of last year. There is the same pretense, the same impudence, the same greed, and the same weakness. The Cincinnati organ of the new party is of the opinion that if there ever was a chance for such a movement to succeed it is now. That is our opinion too. But until the American people become far more foolish than they now are the chance for a movement so insincere and so puny will be absolutely nothing.

### THE PARK BOARD AND MR. STEBBINS.

Whatever reason may have dictated the retirement of Mr. STEBBINS from the Presidency of the Department of Parks, it is a step which the public will sincerely regret. During all the best years of the Central Park Commission Mr. STEBBINS has been identified in the mind of the New-York public with each successive stage of the growth of their great and beautiful pleasure-ground. An honorable and high-toned gentleman, he gave, along with such colleagues as Messrs. RUSSELL, BLATCHFORD, GRINNELL, and GREEN, such a stamp of purity and efficiency to the old Park Board as very few public departments ever have had in the history of this City. Possessing an amount of æsthetic culture as thorough as it is varied, he helped to give a character and direction to the labors of the original Park Commission, whose value the public were better able to appreciate after having seen how grievously a great work could be marred by the vulgar and grossly wasteful methods of men like SWEENY and HILTON. In resigning the position of President of the Board, Mr. STEBBINS has left a blank which it will be difficult to fill. The department will still retain the benefit of his unerring taste and long experience, but it is a genuine public loss that HENRY G. STEBBINS should be anywhere in the Park Board but at the head of it.

A Republican of the straitest sect, Mr. STEBBINS has left a record as a public servant to which his party can point with pride. He never used his position for personal ends, he never allowed it to be prostituted for mere partisan purposes, and he constantly discharged his trust with a single eye to the public interest. Officials of this type are too rare to render such fidelity and disinterestedness commonplace. A great opportunity for filling local offices with men of the stamp of Mr. STEBBINS has been lamentably missed, and it is no very encouraging sign of improvement in local administration to find men like the ex-President of the Parks becoming somewhat out of sympathy with it.

### THE BUSY LITTLE BURGLAR.

Those peculiar Summer visitors we have before spoken of as coming to town when other people are leaving it, who have such a pretty taste in spoons, and an agreeable knack of making themselves at home, are beginning to arrive in force, and already many absent citizens have received their polite attentions. A short time since, Police Commissioner CHARLICK's house was invaded by some of these unbidden guests, but they were frightened off before they had time to make an appropriate selection of his articles of "bigotry and virtue." Mr. GEORGE A. BAKER, an artist on Lexington-avenue, appears to have been less lucky. On Saturday last, his house was ransacked and robbed of property of considerable value. Had the results in these two cases been exactly reversed, we trust we should have borne it with Christian fortitude. In the same way that tying a director or two upon the pilot of the locomotive has been suggested as a sure precaution against accident, two or three plundered Commissioners would stimulate wonderfully the vigilance and vigor of the police force.

These qualities, however, it is only fair to say, have not, in Mr. BAKER's case, been wanting. Already, it is reported, his captured spoons and jewels have been recovered, and two of the supposed robbers put where they will do, if not the most good, at least not so much evil. There are hopes, likewise, of securing their four accomplices, for no less than six rascals billeted themselves on the luckless artist. But even their capture and the restoration of their booty will furnish but a meagre consolation to Mr. BAKER, and recoup him only partially for his losses. For these scoundrels were not content to carry away all the portable property they could lay hands on—they must also ruin whatever they were obliged to leave. So, after making merry on the wines and other good cheer of their unconscious host, these ungrateful wretches, deaf to every instinct of hospitality, and forgetful even of that honor which is said to obtain among thieves, deliberately spilled the liquor they could not drink, and cut into ribbons with their knives nearly $2,000 worth of paintings.

This wanton destruction is not easy to understand, and is even wickeder than actual robbery. We should be glad to see it also receive a severer punishment, or considered, at least, as aggravating the crime of the housebreaker who commits it. Better still, however, would it be to put it out of the power of this ingenious person to perpetrate either robbery or destruction. Naturally the first step to this end will be for people who leave their houses shut up during the Summer to take care to put their valuables first in some place of security, such as a bank-vault, or in charge of one of the numerous safe deposit companies. Pictures, it is true, although for some inscrutable reason they seem to excite a Vandalish fury in the ordinary burglar, cannot be so disposed of. They may certainly be boxed up, and placed on storage where they will be properly guarded. Taking care of such things, as well as of pianos, bronzes, and similar articles of furniture, has become a regular business, and at no great expense relieves owners of anxiety that must mar the pleasure of many a Summer holiday.

So much trouble, however, few people would be willing to take, especially if their contemplated summering is to last but a few weeks. It is therefore necessary, after all other precautions are taken, that a much greater degree of watchfulness should be exercised by the police. It would be a good plan for every householder before leaving town to give notice of his intention, and the probable duration of his absence, to the Captain of his precinct, together with any other facts of importance—as whether the house is to be left in charge of domestics, guarded by a private watchman, or locked up untenanted and unwatched. It would also be well if the Captain were authorized to enter such houses at proper intervals to see that all was right. Burglars not unfrequently have stayed concealed in these vacant dwellings for days at a time, ransacking them at their leisure, or going from house to house through an entire block. Felonious occupations like this would be frustrated by such domiciliary visits as we speak of, dishonest servants would be kept in check, and those unlocked doors, windows, and scuttles, which are a main reliance of the judicious burglar, properly looked after.

More than all, the Professional Criminals act should be, at this time especially, rigidly enforced, so as, if possible, to drive all known burglars from the City. By means like these, and with a little extra care, foresight, and energy, as well on the part of householders as of the public guardians, misadventures like that of Mr. BAKER will be fewer, and people may lock up and go off to mountain or sea-side with very much more tranquillity and confidence than they have hitherto been able to feel.

### THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE INDIANS.

To the Democratic editors who relieve the tedium of the hot weather by inventing or spreading personal scandals against Gen. GRANT, we commend the calm and candid perusal of the letters we have been publishing recently of a special correspondent in the North-west upon the "Indian policy" of the Administration. Gen. GRANT will be judged by history, and ought to be judged by those of his own time, according to the services he has rendered to this people. It is a matter of the utmost consequence to consider how he has discharged his duty in the great and delicate interests intrusted to his care. Among all his great services to the Republic—services which will make his name coeval with its history—we know of none which the good and wise of future times will more value than the reform he has introduced in dealing with that unfortunate race, the Indians, who have been a source of such endless trouble to our Government.

This reform has been, in the first place, the application of the "civil-service" principles to the administration of our Indian affairs. The so-called "Indian Fund," an annual expenditure of the Government amounting to over $7,000,000, was to be taken out of the hands of politicians, and to be managed and appropriated by men of high integrity, morally interested in the improvement of the Indians. All the vast influence of this expenditure was at once to be foregone by Gen. GRANT and his party associates. We can well believe, as our correspondent states, that earnest remonstrances were addressed to the President by leading politicians of every remote Western State against this new use of a political fund. But to insure a wise appropriation of this fund, Gen. GRANT hit upon the novel method of combining the most responsible voluntary agency with official management; and, as the case of the Indians was essentially a moral and philanthropical matter, it seemed just that the best moral agencies in the country should have a share in it. The new agents, accordingly, were no longer to be appointed by politicians or by traders, but were to be nominated by the most responsible religious bodies of the nation. These, as well as the Government, were to have a supervision over the agents. Each prominent religious sect or missionary body was to be represented in the various Indian agencies in the country. Over all these should be a committee chosen from among the most philanthropic and religious citizens of the country, who should inspect all the contracts, supervise the work of the Indian Commissioner, and report continually to the Government. It was a similar combination as that between the Sanitary Commission and the Government which produced such excellent effects during the war.

The result has been an entire change of the mode of dealing with the Indians on the part of the Government agents. The Indians are not coddled on the one side or cheated on the other. They receive all the large appropriations which Congress makes to them, but they receive them in the best way: in wages for labor, in permanent improvement, and the means of civilization. The Indian finds, for the first time, that honesty is the rule in all the dealings with the Government agents, and that self-help is the principle everywhere inculcated. The Indians who are not on reservations are being gradually placed upon them, and are there taught the first lessons of civilization. They are instructed in sowing crops, in the care of cattle, in the use of houses and furniture, in trades and industry; while the young Indians, on whom the future depends, are trained on the farm, in the school, and in church. This system has already been applied with great success to the Pah Utes, in Nevada, and to other tribes in Southern California, and is now being attempted, as our correspondent relates, with the Winnebagos, the Yankton Sioux, and the Chippewas, in Northern Minnesota and Dakota.

On the other hand, the wild Indian is taught by a vigorous display of force, as in the expedition of Gen. STANLEY beyond the Missouri, that he must respect law and keep himself within his territory. This remarkable policy of humanity and civilization is now being extended to every Indian tribe, under an agent of the highest character and integrity, Commissioner E. P. SMITH, and in a few years we shall be able to judge what the plow, the school, and the Church can accomplish with the red man, in the place of the bullet, the bayonet, and the "fire-water." When at length Gen. GRANT's administration comes to an end, it will be the duty of the whole humane and religious community to see to it that this wise policy does not end also.

### CHANGE OF AIR.

While the charms of home, as weighed against those of crowded and stuffy watering-places, may rationally be insisted upon, there is no doubt wisdom in the suggestion that some constitutions may be benefited by occasional change of air, and that this may furnish a good reason for Summer excursions. Physicians differ widely as to the comparative advantages of change of air. Most of them concur, however, in the opinion that a change does *some* good. A patient living by the sea who has bronchitis or pulmonary disease is likely to be helped by inland air, and the febrile dweller in low lands, especially near estuaries, will almost always profit by the atmosphere of the mountain. The neighborhood of pine forests is often quickly of service to delicate chests, and people who have "run down" by too long residence in lowering, inland regions are usually benefited by inhaling the bracing air of the sea-shore. These modifications may fairly be admitted to the general criticism which asserts that being at home is much more comfortable than being abroad, and laughs at those who vainly seek in gigantic hotels by sea or spa, the luxuries and relaxations to be had in perfection within their own doors.

We should naturally look in the hot weather to see the migrators from sea-board cities flying to inland resorts, the banks of fresh-water streams, or the umbrageous tops of mountains. We should take it for granted that travelers from inland places would, on the other hand, flock to the coast. But, strangely enough, this is true in so limited a degree as to show very plainly that the wish to seek "change of air" really influences very few people, indeed, in arranging their Summer journeyings, and that the majority must be actuated by other than merely hygienic motives. Your New-Yorker is found, at this season, for the most part at Long Branch or Newport; your Bostonian at Nahant or Gloucester; your Philadelphian at Cape May, and so on. It is true that the interior resorts have a share of visitors, and, in the case of a fashionable place like Saratoga, a very large share; but the great mass of pleasure-seekers from the Atlantic cities are found in these sweltering times sniffing the breezes from the ocean, yet in that proceeding, thinking as little of "change of air" as the denizens of Cincinnati and Chicago, who pass their vacation at the White Sulphur Springs or Sharon. In brief, what most people really are after, when they go out of town for the Summer, is to have a "good time." The quality of the table, the races, the chances of lively society, the nature of the roads, and, more than all, perhaps, to business men, the comparative accessibility of the place, are what make up the mass of considerations to the bulk of those who, with the advent of Sirius, fly from our great towns.

If, however, any real service to health is to be counted as of moment, the point in question should not be so generally lost sight of. It is certainly rather illogical to go from one marine or mountain atmosphere to another of the same character, and then look for benefit in the change. As a matter of fact, numbers of people come back from their Summer trips rather worse in health than when they set out. Their enjoyment of life, their usefulness to others, and their chances of longevity might have been materially increased by a wiser use of the Midsummer holiday; but as mere pleasure has been thought of, and not pleasure mixed with profit, physical health has not been secured. Most families and individuals would assuredly find their account in giving a much more deliberate and thoughtful consideration to this "change of air" question than they do, and in assigning it that prominence which its importance rightly demands.

### EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I was very glad to see a reference in your columns, the other day, to the incredibly reckless manner in which the blasting operations are carried on at Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets and Fifth-avenue.

Whether nitro-glycerine or gunpowder is used in the charges I do not know, but whatever may be the power employed, the effects are altogether intolerable. A huge shower of stones rises in the air, and falls down in the yards of houses for hundreds of yards round. The scene is like that which follows a terrible explosion, and the report is equal to that of the largest piece of artillery. I am told that several houses in the immediate vicinity have been most seriously injured. Mr. Jaffray's house, in Fifth-avenue, has suffered—I believe nearly all the glass in his conservatory has been broken. Another house has lost several windows, and the wall of a third is bulging out. The whole neighborhood is shaken by these terrific explosions. The workmen are probably only obeying orders; but they evidently have been well chosen for their task, for they seem to use more tremendous charges every day, and laugh at the mischief they occasion.

No doubt rock must be cleared away from vacant lots, but surely the authorities ought to compel contractors to use moderate charges when they are blasting in the midst of crowded thoroughfares. A man has no right, in clearing his own lot, to damage the property of all his neighbors, or to render the locality all but uninhabitable. The police ought to keep an eye on the work going on at Fiftieth-street. In my experience I have never seen so great an outrage as that which is committed there at frequent intervals throughout the day.

Yours respectfully, FIFTH-AVENUE.

THURSDAY, July 31, 1873.

### ANOTHER "REFORMER," A LA CHARLICK

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

It is understood that the Board of Police Commissioners, at the instance of Oliver Charlick, has appointed John Dugan an Inspector of Street-cleaning. During the war, a little trouble befell John Dugan. He was arrested on a very serious charge, and, I believe, had the honor of receiving free lodging for a time in the Old Capitol Prison. Afterward, Mr. Dugan became a detective. He now keeps a livery-stable in the Twentieth Ward.

I am informed on good authority that Charlick desired to purchase land along the line of the South-side Railroad, Long Island, when the owners raised the price and he could not buy. Dugan bought the land with money furnished by Charlick, and then conveyed it to his patron. This appointment is one of the favors given in return. Dugan's brother-in-law, James or "Jimmy" Masterson, has been appointed Painter of the Department by Charlick, and is now engaged painting the Fourth Precinct Station-house, No. 9 Oak-street. I have no doubt but that full particulars of the case mentioned can be obtained from the records of the Treasury Department in Washington. Yours respectfully,

DUTCH COURAGE.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 24, 1873.

### THE TIMES.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

With much pleasure I congratulate you on the rapid increase in the public favor which your valuable paper has met with, very noticeably of late, among my own acquaintances. I could name several who have lately discarded the *Herald* for THE TIMES, and it is plainly evident that a strong tide of public opinion is setting in favor of what may justly be termed the foremost paper in New-York. With hearty wishes for your continued success, I am yours, W. H. A.

BROOKLYN, Wednesday, July 30, 1873.

### TRUE INDEPENDENCE OF JOURNALISM.

*From the Albany Evening Journal.*

We have heard very much during the past year about "independence in journalism." But while a few fussy and pretentious papers have undertaken to monopolize the talk, it has been reserved for those that said the least to do the most in this direction. The best exhibitions of genuine, honest independence have come from journals that are not in the habit of boasting of their self-righteousness. The comments of the Republican Press upon the Congressional Salary bill furnish a case in point. They have criticised fairly and honestly, speaking of individuals and parties in a just and candid spirit. This is true independence.

We may point to another striking illustration which appears in the course of THE NEW-YORK TIMES upon municipal matters, and especially concerning Mayor Havemeyer. THE TIMES is not accustomed to vaunt its independence as certain other papers are, but it has evinced a practical independence and intrepidity which they might well emulate. It not only waged the warfare which resulted in overthrowing the Tammany Ring, but throughout the prolonged contest of reform has displayed the most signal candor of judgment and fearlessness of utterance. It urged the nomination of Mr. Havemeyer for Mayor because it sought to place municipal government and reform above partisan plane, and because, as the head of the Committee of Seventy, which had not then degenerated into an office-holders' body, he was a distinctive representative of reform. When, after his election, he exhibited singular eccentricities and showed his peculiar sense of common propriety by denouncing those who elected him, THE TIMES did not hesitate to rebuke him with its usual plainness of speech. But it was guided by reason and not by passion or caprice. Believing that as a matter of principle the power of nomination should be vested in the Mayor, it steadily advocated that course, proposing to give him the authority and then hold him to a rigid accountability.

And it has held him to such an accountability with the firmest hand. When he has made a meritorious appointment it has said so. When he has disappointed public expectation, as he unfortunately has in some conspicuous cases, it has not hesitated to stamp his conduct in the most caustic terms. In the election and in the preparation of the charter, it urged the adoption of what seemed to it the proper action, and because it was successful it did not conclude that its duty was done. On the contrary, it felt bound to exercise the same vigilance and freedom as before, and to criticize whenever the occasion called for it. The one standard it set for itself was watchfulness and defense of the public interests, and in holding this up it has been constrained to pass the most severe and scathing strictures upon the Mayor for such appointments as that of Charlick and Matsell. This is true independence. Indeed, we may point to the better class of Republican papers generally as furnishing a truer type of responsible independence than those which boast so much on the subject.

### GEORGIA POLITICIANS BY THE EARS.

Gov. Smith and ex-Gov. Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, have had a long correspondence in relation to the latter's statement at the dinner given him by the Macon Bar that he, while Governor, never deceived any one with false promises. Johnson, in his first letter, says: "At the moment the charge against you which I have so often heard, of having deceived applicants for office, came into my mind and suggested the remark. Thus far, I may be said to have alluded to you. But I intended no such charge myself, nor to express any opinion in reference to it. Many of your friends were present, and I was their guest. It would have been discourteous to them to have selected such an occasion to be offensive. I am sorry they understood me as, you say, they did." Perhaps it was not quite unreasonable in Mr. Smith to be not altogether satisfied with this. Further correspondence ensued, and Mr. Johnson describes "the interior working of his mind" as follows: "I am not even now, after full reflection, conscious that at the moment of the remark you personally were in my mind. You certainly were neither the subject nor the object of deliberate thought, but a certain matter, to wit, the charge that you had deceived applicants for office, as a suggestive subject of thought, came into my mind. It was thus only that I had any reference at all to you; and that, not as the subject of the thought, nor the object of the remark. Hence, according to the law of association, it was the result of a rapid intellectual operation, of which the charge just stated was 'the suggestive circumstance or fact.'" Once more the dissatisfied Mr. Smith regrets to say that the rejoinder fails to meet the requirements of the situation. He protests that the metaphysical points raised and discussion thereto he does not care to discuss, but he does want to know if anything Johnson said was intended as a reflection upon himself, or as indorsement of any injurious charge made against him. To him Johnson then replied: "I now disavow, for the third time, any intention whatever, by the language used, 'to make an injurious imputation against yourself.' I did not intend, by the remark, and on the occasion of its utterance, to charge you with deceiving applicants for office, nor to express any opinion in reference to such charge. And that there may be no misunderstanding as to what I mean, I add, that I did not intend to do either of these things, directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly. As to 'indorsement or countenance' of any such charge, I can only say that the state of my mind was just what it was relative to the expression of any opinion [in reference to it. That is to say, after the most careful self-examination, I am not conscious that I had any intention, either pro or con, as to indorsing or countenancing. Certain it is, that I never thought of such a thing until the receipt of your last letter. The idea never for a moment entered into my mind." With this letter Smith pronounced himself satisfied, and peace reigns once more in Georgia.

### ANOTHER PICNIC TO-MORROW.

THE FOURTH WARD GOING TO ORIENTAL GROVE—DISTRIBUTION OF TICKETS.

Agreeably to previous announcement, the seventh excursion for poor children will take place to-morrow, unless the weather prove unfavorable. The boys and girls who are to participate in the pleasures of this picnic nearly all reside in the Fourth Ward, and, as the same eager demand for tickets has been manifested as on previous occasions, the number will undoubtedly be a large one.

Yesterday afternoon the tickets were distributed by Capt. Charles Ulmann, at the police station in Oak-street. The scene was an interesting one, as the street for nearly two blocks was filled by children looking for the coveted cards. It required the services of nearly a dozen policemen to keep the boys and girls in line, in order that the distribution might proceed with rapidity and regularity. The glee with which the little ones received their tickets was a proof that they appreciated the boon of a holiday in the green woods and on the river.

The children will assemble to-morrow morning at the police station, and, after being formed in line, the procession will march through Pearl-street to Franklin-square, and thence down Dover-street to the wharf on East River, where the barge will be in readiness to receive the party. The usual programme for amusing and feeding the children will be observed, and every possible care will be taken to insure the success of the excursion.

The following additional contributions to the Children's Excursion Fund are duly acknowledged:

| | |
|---|---|
| A. H. C. | $20 00 |
| Caddy | 5 00 |
| Buggally | 5 00 |
| Toots | 5 00 |
| A. E. L. | 5 00 |
| C. B., Jr. | 5 00 |
| No Name | 2 00 |
| Total | $47 00 |
| Previously recorded | 8,572 81 |
| Aggregate of Fund | $8,619 81 |
| Amount expended to date | 3,234 93 |
| Balance in hand | $4,874 88 |

### CHILDREN'S PICNICS.

*From the Providence Journal.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is about to remit the further missionary work of giving picnics to the well and administering relief to the sick children, to private and religious and charitable societies; it has received this year over $8,000, it has on hand over $4,000, and this it proposes to use up in picnics and retire from this especial field. THE TIMES is deserving of the thanks, not only of New-York, but of the country, for this example of disinterested and most practical and benevolent charity. It has administered the funds of last year and of this without expense to the Fund; it has, and its employes have performed a good deal of genuine hard work, with no other reward than that of seeing an increased health and happiness in the ranks of those too often forgotten or contemned. And there is another fact in connection with this labor, which in these days ought not to be lost sight of. While THE TIMES has, of course, called attention to its aims and doings, as need was in order to obtain the money, it has been in all ways modest in speaking of its own work. It has, in short, so far as can we judge by appearances and by facts, performed this work from the purest of motives, and with the least possible egotism. That it has stimulated charity in others has been apparent in the subscriptions it has received, and in the fact that the public mind is so awakened in this direction that it can leave the field. It has reason to be gratified and satisfied with its charity and wisdom.

*From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES will always be entitled to the credit of having originated the institution of "children's excursions." The idea was a noble one, and the prompt adoption of it last Summer in New-York, followed up as it was almost immediately here in Philadelphia, constituted one of those practical examples of genuine philanthropy which so often come to prove that our rushing, active American business life is not altogether given up to selfishness and personal gain.

As was to be expected, New-York and Philadelphia's care of the poor children has stimulated like endeavors in all our large cities, and "children's excursions" may be regarded as an established usage for the future, wherever there are large communities with their necessary proportion of the poor, the sick, and the helpless. In Philadelphia charity always takes good, practical shapes. From its foundation up to the present day there has always been an intelligent readiness to enter into all philanthropic undertakings, and to carry them out, not only with persistent energy, but with a trained and systematic prudence and carefulness which have rarely failed to accomplish the highest results with the most economical use of means.

The children's excursions, now in their second year of successful operation, were started in a thoroughly impromptu manner. The Summer of 1872 was already well advanced when the project was first broached. But Philadelphia's old training in charitable works made it comparatively easy to summon a band of efficient workers, to improvise an organization, to elicit the necessary contributions, and to "start the machine." How well it did its work is too well known to need repetition now. How the experience of last Summer is telling for the benefit of the children's excursions this year, all may see who will go to Rockland and observe the smoothly-working system by which thousands of poor children are being made happy and healthy.

This particular form of care for the children has given a marked stimulus to other kindred charities. Sea-side hospitals have been established, to which the sick and drooping child may be sent, and where invigorating sea-breezes, and careful nursing and good medical advice are accomplishing great good. We are not surprised to hear of the deep interest that all classes of visitors to Atlantic City are manifesting in the Children's Hospital at that favorite resort. The cause is so direct in its mute appeal to all humanity, the means adopted are so eminently sensible, the management is so unselfish in all its aspects and so prudent in all its plans, and the results are so surely beneficial, that it would be strange if the appeals which such a charity makes should fall unheeded on any ear. By means of direct contributions, and of entertainments of different kinds at the hotels and boarding-houses, much substantial aid has been obtained for this admirable charity; and we should be glad to know that the dwellers by the sea, at Atlantic City, had, in a single season, placed the Children's Seaside House out of debt and on a permanent foundation.

When the children's excursions were begun in Philadelphia last Summer, a project was broached and discussed which we hoped to see take definite shape this season. A sick child is undoubtedly likely to be improved by spending one or two days in the week at Rockland. But this only goes to prove that a far greater advantage would be gained if such sick children could spend the whole week in the pure, fresh air of that health-giving spot. And it was suggested that the park commission would give its consent to the establishment of a Summer nursery at Rockland, under the auspices of the Children's Excursion Committee, where children could be nursed, treated, and kept for a week or more at a time, according to the necessity of the case. The cost of such a nursery would be very small, and the management of it very easy; while the benefits of it would be incalculably great. Fifty children could probably be well provided for at the Rockland mansion, needing only a resident physician and nurse, with such volunteer attendance as would be abundantly supplied. Poor women who are often forced to forego the labor that wins their daily bread to nurse a sick child, would gladly intrust their little ones to such a nursery, and a judicious physician, by vacating his beds as fast as convalescence was established, could receive under his care, during the Summer months, a very large number of those little sufferers who now go from the crowded alleys and by-ways of the city to swell our weekly bills of mortality, and whose lives might thus be easily saved.

We rejoice to see the children's excursions continuing to bring their great benefits to the thousands who enjoy them; and our citizens, whether at home or taking their pleasure away from home, must not forget to support these excursions with a free and liberal hand. And while it is too late for this season to establish the Summer Nursery in connection with the present excellent system, we hope that it will engage the attention of those who are now so ably and devotedly caring for the children, and that it may become in the future an efficient adjunct of their philanthropic work.

## LONG BRANCH COTTAGES.

### LOOKING SOUTH.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES ALONG OCEAN-AVENUE.

*From Our Special Correspondent.*

OCEAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, Wednesday, July 30, 1873.

The task of describing the cottages south of the Ocean House, until one comes to Drexel's cottage next to the Howland House, is not an easy one, for several reasons. In the first place this strip of land has changed hands very frequently, for, from the commencement of the century, as I have shown in a sketch of the hotels, there have been a number of boarding-houses and fish-houses here. In the second place there are many fine cottages back of Ocean-avenue which are difficult to locate, the roads to them not being opened out in some cases. And in the third place it is hard to know where to draw the line between cottages and boarding-houses. When Long Branch began to grow rapidly speculators built rows of cottages in the back parts, which are leased from year to year—sometimes to pleasant families, sometimes to speculative landladies from New-York. It is better, therefore, not to wander into the side avenues, but to remain strictly along the line of Ocean-avenue, excepting in one or two cases where, in the back settlements, there are really famous cottages. Such are the abodes of George Washington Brown and Lester Wallack, which are both invisible unless we know precisely where to look for them.

The first cottage south of the Ocean House belongs to Judge Cardoso. He built it four years ago in the days when Tammany was triumphant. He does not live there now, and is very desirous of selling it, but as the house is a small Tudor cottage he has not found a purchaser yet. Its situation, close to the United States Hotel, is a good one, and the bathing opposite is nearly the best along the entire line of beach. Next come the three Marine Cottages, built by Mr. Solomon Cohen, of the firm of Cohen & Lawrence, card manufacturers. They are all alike, in chalet style, with flattened roofs, and a gabled southern extension. There is a fine, broad piazza in rear, and a large, sheltered porch in front. The ceilings are loftier than the usual average of cottages down at the Branch, and the rooms are quite large. These were built eight years ago. The first one, next to Judge Cardoso's, Mr. Cohen sold to Mr. Joseph Seligman, the famous banker, who built stables in the rear at a cost of $3,000, and who has lived in it ever since during the Summer season. The family is numerous. There are five sons and four daughters of all ages, and the number of saddle horses, ponies, and carriages constantly round the house is something prodigious. The next cottage Mr. Cohen sold to his partner, Mr. Lawrence, who lived there several years, and when he went to Europe leased it to Mr. George Heyl. The third he retained for himself, and has lived in it every Summer. The three are called the Marine Cottages, and are all within one fence. There is a splendid croquet lawn in common. In rear I think there is a considerable show of choice vegetables. Mr. George Heyl, the present occupant of No. 2, is a Philadelphia merchant, and, as the house is too large for him, he shares it with a friend, a Mr. Churchill, also from the Quaker City. The next house is the large, white cottage of Mr. J. W. Morris, one of the patriarchs of the place. He was born in Long Branch, and has always lived here. By profession he is an auctioneer and real estate agent, and he says, with a chuckle, that by turns he has sold every hotel in the place under Sheriff's writ except the Mansion House, which he founded himself, and the Pavilion, which he built for his brother. As it was his constant residence, Winter and Summer, he built his cottage strongly and furnished it exquisitely. It is in the Italian style, surrounded by beautiful lawns covered with parterres of blooming flowers. But the sea air is too brisk for the old gentleman, and half his time he is away at New-York or among the Catskill Mountains. We now come to a handsome, large cottage of Gothic style, painted a deep brown, which makes it look somewhat sombre. It has a superb piazza, fine rooms, splendid large windows, and a fine sweep of lawn in front. It was built by Mr. George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, but he fell in love with the splendid chalet Jas. Brown, the banker, had built next to Gen. Grant, so exchanged with him, giving Brown a bonus of $20,000. Jas. Brown rents his place every year to James Seligman, who has almost as numerous a family as his brother Joseph, and whose stables are as crowded with great high-stepping carriage-horses and pet ponies whinnying for lump-sugar. But though the house is really a most comfortable one, with excellent bathing in front, Mr. Seligman is not altogether satisfied, and is in treaty for the splendid lot between Presbury's cottage and Colt's. And here the Pavilion Hotel comes in. On the other side is the cottage of Charles Stephens, who built it himself some years ago. He bought the lot of Abraham Hart, who had it originally from S. C. Morris, for it was part of the Pavilion grounds. It is a nice cottage, of moderate dimensions, and no special architectural attractions. But, like all the cottages along this strip, the bathing is excellent. The next one was built by Dr. Chetwood, of Elizabeth, sixteen years ago, who lived in it for many years. It is now the property of T. W. Morrison, a leading New-York lawyer. The house is of moderate size and has a Mansard roof and a broad piazza. The lawn is prettily adorned with flowers, and the petunias seem absolutely to defy the salt-laden air. The succeeding one of the series is inhabited by Lew Phillips, another son of John D. Phillips, the great real estate man, whose eldest son has the cottage next to Mr. Lewis B. Brown, in the immediate neighborhood of Mr. Murphy. Mr. Phillips bought it ten years ago for $3,200, at public sale of the estate of L. Wood Le Fetterer, of Eatontown, who built it. And now we come to the cottage of Theodore Moss, which is one of the famous ones. The lot is both broad and deep, and the cottage sets back considerably. Carriages can approach the house by two drives, on the right hand and the left. In the centre is a large lawn, hedged in by shrubs, which have prospered exceedingly. Here eternal croquet is going on, for Mr. Moss has five daughters and all are devoted to croquet. The history of the house is peculiar. It was built originally by Patrick McCormack, a liquor merchant of New-York, and a great friend of Mr. S. C. Morris, the proprietor of the Pavilion. When he died the widow sold it to Mortimer Hendricks for $10,000. He disposed of it to a Mr. Hazelboom for $22,000, and he made a gambling club-house of it. But the speculation fortunately proved unsuccessful, and when he endeavored to sell it, he found no purchaser, the reputation of the place being bad. It remained unoccupied for some years until Theodore Moss bought it. He added side rooms and bay windows, a third Mansard story, an ice-house with a Mansard roof, and superb stables to match. Then he had the principal rooms frescoed by two Italians of considerable ability. Then he planted a number of trees in rear, and came down four years ago to occupy it, returning every Summer. The black ponies which the second Miss Moss drives in a pretty phaeton, are as well-known in the Branch as Delavan's four-in-hand team.

There was a vacant lot next to McCormack's cottage which was sold separately. It was bought by Mr. Sonneborn, who built a cottage there three years ago. It is not a large cottage, but is very trim and neat, has a narrow Mansard roof, and a balcony that goes all around the building. He leases it every year to Mr. F. W. J. Hurst, manager of the National line of steamers. We now come to the largest villa in Long Branch, though by no means the prettiest. This is Hopeland villa, the residence of Sol Abecassi, a well-known stockbroker of New-York. It has four stories and a double Mansard roof, has very large and very high rooms, and is almost exactly like the Curtis cottages in construction, only much larger. The lawn is a splendid one, and finely kept for croquet purposes. Here and there are young trees which so far have done well, and there are neat patterns of flowers. The owner bought the lot some twelve years ago, but built on it only two years ago. The stables behind are superb, and the teams that come from it are considered one of the sights of the Branch, especially as the eldest son drives always in white kid gloves.

Isaach's restaurant now intervenes, and there is a broad hiatus of fields, giving a fine view of the back country, and the distant village of Long Branch, with the spires and towers of its churches. The deeply-wooded character of that region is in pleasant contrast with our treeless strip of ornamented sand, and when I look across the fields and see the great masses of foliage waving solemnly in answer to the whispering wind, I wish myself heartily out of the glare of the sand and the hubbub of fashionable watering-place existence. After this sweet glimpse of natural objects comes a cluster of three cottages—Mrs. Duke's, E. S. Green's, and S. S. Moon's. These were built by Col. E. S. Green on the site of the old Bath Hotel, kept formerly by his father, Capt. Green. The son succeeded to the business, and greatly enlarged the hotel, but it was burned down the next year, in 1866, and he resolved not to rebuild it, but to erect three cottages on the site. The first was bought by Mrs. Duke, a wealthy widow lady of Lexington-avenue; the second he retained himself, and the third he sold to Mr. S. S. Moon, of Philadelphia, a gentleman largely interested in railways. Col. Green keeps a hotel in Florida, I believe, but he is often here; when he is not, his cottage is rented. At the time of his father's death some of the real estate north of the Bath Hotel was disposed of at public auction, and bought by Mr. Samuel Cohen and Lew Phillips. Recently they opened a small road on this land, which they have named Cottage-place. Here they have erected two cottages, facing each other, and exactly alike, one of which is rented to Mrs. S. D. Moss, and the other to a Mr. Kennedy, of New-York, a lawyer. Down below Mr. Kennedy's, at the end of the place, Mr. Cohen built a fine Mansard-roofed cottage for his own residence. It is exactly on the model of the Curtis cottages, but it is surrounded with fine trees, which are too far from the ocean to be affected by the saline breezes.

Standing isolated, and at some distance from the road, in a vast lot, surrounded by meadows on both sides and in rear, is the cottage inhabited by Mr. Rich. It is a double two-story house, with a flat, overhanging roof, giving deep piazzas in front to both floors. It has no other veranda, and being entirely unadorned, and painted a deep dismal brown, it is not a very handsome house. It is the oldest cottage in the place, and was built by Philip Stockton, the brother of the famous Commodore, thirty years ago. The two sons of Mr. Stockton are both residents here—Richard not far from Gen. Grant and Robert in the cottage of George Washington Brown. Samuel Cohen and Lew Phillips bought the cottage some time back and leased it to Mr. Rich, and now, right in rear of Mr. Rich's, is the really fine place of Lester Wallack. His father bought a little farm-house and eighty acres of ground nearly twenty-five years ago, and christened his house the "Hut" The son rebuilt it in grand style in 1866, but though a fine mansion it is so embowered in trees that it is hardly noticeable. He still owns the eighty acres of land connected with it, and it is a fact that the railroad depot of the Jersey Central, which will be between his house and Mr. Brown's, will treble the value of the ground. So the elder Wallack made a very excellent investment.

Mr. Drexel's cottage stands on the south side of the Howland Hotel, under the shadow of its wing. It is a Tudor structure, with three enormous gables over the windows of the third story. It is handsomely furnished with balconies and broad piazzas, and stands upon a very broad and deep lot, which is all in lawn, exquisitely kept, and adorned with large plats of flowers. The stables are in one corner, hid away, and the drive to the house is on the side looking to the West End Hotel.

It now remains to note the new and splendid cottages being built north of the Ocean House, which is very nearly in the exact centre of Long Branch, having the West End cottages to the south, and the Monmouth Beach cottages to the north. GAR.

## PRESIDENT GRANT.

HIS RETURN ON THE MARY POWELL FROM KINGSTON TO LONG BRANCH.

The President's trip to Ulster County, New-York, terminated yesterday. At 4:30 A. M. the President, accompanied by Gen. Babcock and Surveyor Sharpe, left the latter gentleman's house, in Kingston, for Rondout, where the steamer Mary Powell was waiting to take them down to this City. At that early hour most of the householders along the way were astir, and from their doors and windows watched and greeted the departing visitors as they drove rapidly by in a light open wagon. A little after 5 o'clock the party reached the steam-boat wharf, which they found covered by vehicles, ladies, gentlemen and children, who had gathered to bid Gen. Grant farewell. The sun had just shown itself fully over the hills on the opposite shore, and lit up the pretty town of Rondout, nestling between the hills that border the southern edge of the Esopus Valley. The white church-spires and pretty cottages peeped out of the foliage and glistened in the light. The sloops in the creek and the principal buildings on shore had their colors flying, and the hands on the canal-boats, barges, and small steam-tugs, were all on deck to see the President off. He alighted from the carriage a short distance from the gangway, and passed slowly between the two lines of people to the Mary Powell, shaking hands with and bowing to all who were introduced to him. He went to the upper deck of the vessel, and stood by the after rail, looking shoreward down upon the hundreds of upturned faces intently regarding him. Slowly the steamer glided from the pier, and the President raised his hat. In a moment cheers rang out on the clear morning air, whistles blew, flags were dipped, and hats and kerchiefs were waved enthusiastically. Gens. Babcock and Sharpe were called by name, and heartily bid adieu by the crowd on the dock, and at 5:30 o'clock precisely the Mary Powell was swiftly leaving Rondout behind her.

The Presidential party enjoyed the passage exceedingly, and beguiled the time before breakfast by chatting about the pleasant excursion to Overlook Mountain. Gen. Grant told his friends that he liked it very much. He good-humoredly recalled several little incidents which had occurred at Mrs. Sharpe's residence, and at the Mountain Hotel, and laughed over some of the comical ones. Before breakfast was ready the boat arrived at Poughkeepsie, and many passengers for New-York came on board, numbers of whom were introduced to the President. One young lady handed him a morning paper she had brought specially for him. After breakfast he and his friends went up into the pilot-house to smoke their cigars and wait for the New-York papers, which were brought off in an open boat from Irvington, and were swung on board from her while the steamer was in motion. Each of the gentlemen wore a tastefully culled bouquet, which had been placed by each plate at the table by the Captain. Indeed, the floral offerings at every stopping-point during the excursion, and notably at Gen. Sharpe's mansion, were choice and abundant. During the reception on Wednesday evening several beautiful collections of flowers were received by Mrs. Sharpe for the President.

At 10:45 A. M. the Mary Powell touched the end of her pier on the North River. Hovering near it was the little steam-cutter Manhattan, Capt. Irish, which had been sent by the Surveyor to convey Gens. Grant and Babcock to Sandy Hook. Just as they stepped from the river boat's pilot-house to the hurricane deck, a messenger handed the former a telegram dated Tuesday. It announced to him the startling intelligence of his wife's father's dangerous illness. This hastened the President's movements, and he went down to the outer gangway of the steamer alongside of which the cutter had fastened. The Mary Powell's passengers had collected on both sides of the gangway, and pressed forward to shake Gen. Grant's hand as he stood near the Manhattan's rail. In a few moments the little vessel was steaming down the bay to Sandy Hook, where conveyances were in attendance to convey the party to their homes. Surveyor Sharpe received a dispatch on their arrival, telling that Mr. Dent was much better, and that the President was at his cottage in Long Branch.

## THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 31.—In the convocation meeting this morning, Mr. C. T. R. Smith read a paper on "Grammar as a Natural Science." Prof. Patrick F. Daley, of the Jesuit College, Sixteenth-street, New-York City, read a paper on "Education," which created a sharp debate. The following standing committees were appointed: Executive Committee—Prof. Edward North, of Hamilton College; President Joseph Alden, of the State Normal School; Principal E. Curtis, of the Sodus Academy; Principal Aaron White, of the Canastota Union School; Principal L. D. Miller, of Haverling Union School, Bath; Principal M. E. Gate, of the Albany Academy; University Convocation Secretary Samuel B. Woolworth, LL. D., of Albany; Prof. Edward North, LL. D., of Hamilton College; Prof. D. S. Martin and A. M. Rutger, of the Female College.

Committee on Collecting Statistics in regard to Teachers—Alonzo Flack, of Claverack; J. E. Bradley, of the Albany Free Academy; D. Brattie, of the Troy High School; N. T. Clark, of Canandaigua; J. W. Chandler, of the Elizabethtown Union School; Edward Danforth, Department of Public Instruction; S. F. Frost, America Seminary; J. E. King, Fort Edward; S. G. Love, Jamestown; C. D. McLean, Brockport Normal School; L. D. Miller, Bath; W. S. Smythe, Cazenovia; J. M. Sprague, New-Berlin; A. B. Walkins Adams, Hungerford College Institute; C. J. Wright, Peekskill Academy.

Resolutions were adopted looking to the exchange of collections through the medium of the State Museum of Natural History, and to the formation of a teachers' scientific institute under the charge of the Regents.

The committee on application to the Legislature for an increase of the Literature Fund was continued without alteration.

Mr. Lewis moved that the Regents Committee on the State Cabinet be requested to submit at the next convocation a plan for the connection of the cabinet with popular education. Adopted.

After some remarks by Vice Chancellor Benedict on the importance of the convocation, an adjournment was taken sine die.

## THE KUKLUX PRISONERS.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND CERTAIN SOUTH CAROLINIANS—THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The following correspondence has taken place between the South Carolina gentlemen, urging the Kuklux pardons, and the Attorney General:

WASHINGTON, July 30.

*Hon. Geo. H. Williams, Attorney General:*

SIR: After our conference with you, we proceeded to Long Branch, and were promptly accorded an interview with President Grant, which was in all respects cordial and satisfactory. The President expressed views of clemency similar to those previously expressed by you, and said he would address you a note defining the present policy of the Government in relation to the prosecutions and prisoners under the Enforcement act. We beg to renew the suggestions already made, that the purposes of the Government in the premises be made public, so that all concerned, particularly refugees, may have authentic information from the proper source by which they they may be able to govern themselves. Such official announcement will, in our opinion, produce a great relief.

We are with great respect,

Your obedient servants,

W. D. PORTER,
J. B. KERSHAW,
R. M. SIMS.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1873.

*Messrs. Porter, Kershaw and Sims:*

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of to-day, intended to elicit from me a public expression of the policy of the Government in relation to the prosecutions and prisoners under the Enforcement act, is received. I have to say, in answer, that, as indicated in his conversation with you, the President has communicated to me, what I have heretofore understood to be his wish, that the prisoners accused and convicted of offenses under said acts should be treated with as much lenity as possible, without prejudice to the ends for which they were passed. It must, however, be strictly understood that this action by the Government is not prompted by any doubt as to the necessity or validity of said acts, or of the justice of the convictions already had under them to prevent and punish high crimes, but by the belief that the Kuklux Klans have, through said convictions, been almost, if not altogether, broken up, and that those who were concerned in or sympathized with them have come to see the folly, wickedness, and danger of such organizations. You have been pleased to say to me, and similar assurances have been given by others seeking the same object, that Executive clemency at this time in the Kuklux cases would tend to remove many causes of uneasiness and irritation now existing, and conduce generally to the public peace and tranquillity, and the proposed action is taken with reference to such cases, with the full expectation that these assurances will be verified. You are informed that the prosecutions now pending in the courts for violation of the Enforcement acts will be suspended or discontinued, and instructions to this effect have already been given to several District Attorneys, but there may be exceptional cases of great aggravation where the Government would insist upon conviction and punishment. There are, however, but a few of such cases now within my knowledge. Persons who have absented themselves on account of complicity in Kuklux offenses are at liberty to return, and unless their crimes belong within the above-named exceptional cases they will not be prosecuted. Many of those sentenced to imprisonment for such offenses have been already pardoned, and the cases of others are under consideration, and will probably be disposed in a like manner, keeping in view the proper citation between the punishment and the nature of their guilt. To avoid any misconception of these proceedings it is perhaps necessary for me to say that all conspiracies and outrages, or violation of these acts hereafter committed, like those heretofore punished, will be prosecuted with all possible energy and vigor, and it is to be understood that the Government does not intend to abandon said acts, but to induce, if possible, a willing obedience to their reasonable requirements. Substantially, they are intended to protect citizens of the United States in the possession and enjoyment of those political and civil rights guaranteed to them by the late amendments to the Constitution, and the President, whose duty it is to see that the laws are faithfully executed, would be recreant to that duty if he did not so administer the Government as to afford to all citizens the equal protection of its laws. I have added these suggestions to the information for which you ask with a sincere hope that, by the exercise of a mutual recognition of each other's rights by all classes of people, no further necessity will arise for their protection and enforcement under said acts through the action of the General Government.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney General.

## TESTIMONIAL TO COUNT SCLOPIS.

PRESENTATION BY THE UNITED STATES OF A PIECE OF PLATE—REPLY OF HIS EXCELLENCY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—The following is the translation of a note addressed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy to the Minister of the United States in that country, relating to the presentation of plate in behalf of the United States to Count Sclopis di Salerano, the Italian arbitrator in the Geneva Tribunal:

ROME, June 2, 1873.

MR. MINISTER: I have the honor to announce to you that in conformity with the desire expressed by you, and instructions given by me, the Prefect of Turin has consigned to his Excellency, Count Sclopis di Salerano, the gift from the Government of the United States of North America, in acknowledgment of its gratitude for the part taken by that personage in the labors of the Tribunal of Geneva. The presentation of the gift took place in official form, and the Prefect, having expressed himself in the terms of the dispatch of Mr. Fish, communicated to me by you, his Excellency, Count Sclopis, replied in words of which I am happy to transmit to you, here inclosed, a report sent to me by the Prefect himself. In the hope that the act of which you were pleased to confide the execution to the Government of his Majesty has been fulfilled to the satisfaction of the Government of the United States and of yourself, I take advantage of the occasion, Mr. Minister, to renew to you the assurance of my high consideration. VISCONTI VENOSTA.

Mr. G. PERKINS MARSH, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America.

REPLY OF COUNT SCLOPIS.

I receive with the liveliest and most respectful feelings of gratitude the splendid testimonial that the Government of the United States has destined for me in recognition of services in the discussion and decision of the question called "Alabama claims." In the discharge of the duties of arbitrator, assumed by me at the express command of our august Sovereign, acting upon the invitation contained in the Treaty of Washington, I am conscious of having acted with the most absolute impartiality, and with all the diligence that the nature of the matter called for and my strength could give.

I am rejoiced to have been able to the feeble extent of my ability to contribute to a work of great pacification, and I appreciate beyond measure the recognition which has been manifested by the Government of a great people who have, with the Government of her Britannic Majesty, given an admirable example which I hope will bear its fruit in the future. The demonstration which through you, Mr. Senator Prefect, has been made to me is a very great honor to my house, and I beg to express to the Government of his Majesty how profoundly I feel it.

I beg you also to transmit to the illustrious Minister of the United States at Rome the expression of my gratitude and affection. Finally, I congratulate myself that for the performance of this ceremony has been chosen the personage who presides over the administration of our province with so much distinction of personal merit, appreciated by all who, with myself, have the good fortune to find themselves in official relations with him.

## THE TURF.

### YESTERDAY'S RACING AT SARATOGA.

SUNRISE, TRUE BLUE, AND BLIND TOM THE WINNERS.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

SARATOGA, Thursday, July 31, 1873.

Once more fortune has smiled upon the Saratoga Association. Instead of a deluge of rain, with the accompaniments of thunder and lightning, genial sunshine, with a moderate Summer temperature, aided in making the fourth day of the meeting one of pleasurable enjoyment. The interest in the races seems to increase, and fresh arrivals every day attest to this fact. The 9 o'clock train this morning brought a large number of people from New-York, and the hotels have been obliged to refuse a resting-place for the weary travelers. The very large number of horses here have insured large fields, notwithstanding Mr. McGrath departed yesterday for Long Branch, taking with him his stable. The efforts to get up a sweepstakes for Tom Bowling, Springbok, and Count D'Orsay resulted in a failure. The McDaniel party were willing, but Mr. Belmont being absent in Europe, his representatives here would not take the responsibility of entering Count D'Orsay. The three colts have valuable engagements at Jerome Park and Baltimore, and will be nursed for the Fall campaign. The three races on the programme to-day insured a full attendance of spectators, and the grand stand was as crowded as on the first day, and all the distinguished people "languishing" at Saratoga considered it their bounden duty to be present. The racing was of the most exciting nature, as will be gleaned from the particulars below given.

THE MILE DASH.

The first race of the day was a dash of one mile, for all ages, in which were the following six, viz.: J. A. Grinstead's gr. c. Crockford, 3 years, by Lightning, out of Mishap, by imp. Knight of St. George; L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Quits, 3 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Columbia, by Glencoe; Rice & McCormack's b. f. Sunrise, 3 years, by Planet, out of Ultima, by Lexington; R. W. Walden's ch. f. Minnie W., 3 years, by Planet, out of Edina, by imp. Knight of St. George: F. A. Watson's b. c. Valley Brook, 3 years, by Jerome Edgar, out of Minnie Minor, by Lexington, and D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. f. Sue Ryder, 4 years, by imp. Knight of St. George, out of Glycera, by imp. Sovereign. From previous performances in races of short distances, Crockford was so generally accepted as the winner that it was a difficult matter to bet any money on him, so eager were the knowing ones to "place" themselves in the pool-box. Minnie W., however, has run some excellent races, and she was not forgotten by the shrewd men who often take the odds against a sure thing which, many a time and oft, turns out to be the contrary. Just previous to the race, however, the announcement was made that Crockford had struck himself, and would not start. This was a damper for his backers, and a rush was made to get on Minnie W., and she was as much a favorite as Crockford had previously been, as will appear from the following quotations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Minnie W. | $200 | $400 | $800 |
| Sunrise | 60 | 110 | 295 |
| Valley Brook | 50 | 100 | 105 |
| Sue Ryder | 65 | 60 | 200 |
| Quits | 50 | 50 | 65 |
| Total | $425 | $720 | $1,465 |

THE RACE.

Minnie W. was as fractious as usual, and delayed the start. She broke away seven times, and then the flag fell to a poor start, Sunrise being four lengths in the lead, Quits second a length ahead of Valley Brook, Minnie W. fourth, and Sue Ryder behind. As they rushed around the turn Quits closed upon Sunrise, who was taken well in hand, and there was a length's difference in them, Quits, being two lengths before Valley Brook, who was a length in advance of Minnie W., she being two lengths ahead of Sue Ryder. A little farther on, Quits challenged Sunrise and assumed the lead, while Minnie W. rushed up into the second place. When they passed the quarter-pole, Quits was showing the way half a length in advance of Minnie W., who was lapped by Sunrise at the saddle girth, Valley Brook being third, two lengths behind, but three lengths in front of Sue Ryder. As they went along the backstretch, Minnie W. had taken Quits by the head, and the pace was hot. They brushed all the way down the homestretch, and when they reached the half-mile pole, Minnie W. was showing half a length in front of Quits, who was two lengths before Sunrise, she being the same distance in advance of Valley Brook, who was three lengths before Sue Ryder still struggling in the rear. Coming round the lower turn Minnie W. showed Quits a clean pair of heels, and kept opening the gap. In the meantime Sunrise began to close upon Quits, and was coming fast. When they passed the three-quarter-pole Minnie W. was two lengths in advance of Quits and looked as if she had the race, Sunrise lying at the quarter of Quits, Valley Brook fourth, and Sue Ryder fifth. When they got into the straight work on the homestretch Sunrise was let loose, and she immediately gave Quits the go-by and closed rapidly on Minnie W. She soon reached the head of the latter, and after a short struggle assumed the lead, and amid the most enthusiastic cheers won the race by a length and a half in the fast time of 1:44, Minnie W. second, six lengths before Quits third, Valley Brook fourth, and Sue Ryder fifth.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, for all ages; dash of one mile.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rice & McCormack's b. f. Sunrise, 3 years, by Planet, out of Ultima, 87 pounds | 1 |
| R. W. Walden's ch. f. Minnie W., 3 years, by Planet, out of Ultima, 87 pounds | 2 |
| L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Quits, 3 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Columbia, 87 pounds | 3 |
| F. A. Watson's b. c. Valley Brook, 3 years, by Jerome Edgar, out of Minnie Minor, 90 pounds | 4 |
| D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. f. Sue Ryder, 4 years, by imp. Knight of St. George, out of Glycera, 105 pounds | 5 |

Time—1:44.

THE TWO MILES.

The most important race of the day was the two-mile dash for all ages, in which there were seven entries, including C. J. Alloway's b. c. Boss Tweed, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Alabama, by Brown Dick; Rice & McCormack's ch. g. John McCormack, 3 years, by Hiawatha, out of Rapid Ann, by Jack Malone; Carroll & Coars' b. f. The Nurse, 3 years, by imp. Australian, out of imp. Zone, by The Cure; M. H. Sanford's br. c. Mate, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Mattie Gross, by Lexington; D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. h. Joe Daniels, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Dolly Carter, by imp. Glencoe; also ch. c. Hubbard, 4 years, by Planet, out of Minnie Mansfield, by imp. Glencoe, and John F. Chamberlin's b. c. True Blue, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Balloon, by imp. Yorkshire. Here was a field that caused considerable discussion, and brought out the strongest sentiments from the old veterans whose vaticinations on the respective merits of the principal contestants were listened to attentively. The running of True Blue in the Saratoga Cup proved him to be a racehorse, but still the knowing ones hugged the delusion that with two horses like Joe Daniels and Hubbard, the race was a foregone conclusion, while the Sanford stable, represented by Mate, was strongly backed as second choice, and the result proved that he was worthy of confidence, but True Blue was a little too much for him, and carried him to a tremendous pace. The race was the fastest ever run—beating the record by a second and three-quarters—and Mr. Chamberlin reaped a rich harvest, as he backed his horse gamely. How the knowing ones suffered on the race is told by the subjoined figures:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Joe Daniels / Hubbard } | $500 | $350 | $600 |
| Mate | 350 | 215 | 400 |
| True Blue | 150 | 100 | 175 |
| John McCormack | 55 | 40 | 80 |
| Field | 20 | 15 | 30 |
| Total | $1,075 | $720 | $1,285 |

THE RACE.

Considerable time was wasted in their endeavors to get away, and after five false attempts the flag fell and Boss Tweed was in front, Hubbard second, Joe Daniels third, and the others in a bunch. When they went round the turn Boss Tweed and Joe Daniels were head and head, three lengths in front of The Nurse, who was two lengths before Hubbard, Mate fourth, and Blue Jacket fifth. They passed the quarter in these positions, Boss Tweed and Joe Daniels still head and head, cutting out the work. Going along the backstretch, Boss Tweed went to the front and led Joe Daniels half a length, the latter being two lengths before The Nurse, who was six lengths in advance of McCormack, True Blue, Mate, and Hubbard laying together. As they neared the half-mile pole Joe Daniels went up to the head of Boss Tweed, and they passed the half-mile pole simultaneously, three lengths ahead of The Nurse, who was two lengths before Mate fourth, a length in advance of True Blue, who was lapped by Hubbard, McCormack having fallen back to the rear. Round the lower turn they came at a fast pace, Boss Tweed and Joe Daniels still leading the dance three lengths in front of all the others, who were getting closer together. They passed the three-quarter pole with but little change, but when they turned into the homestretch to finish the first mile there was great excitement. They got all in a heap, and it was a beautiful sight as they came toward the stand in a ruck. The cheering was deafening as they passed under the string, with Joe Daniels and Boss Tweed still head and head, three-quarters of a length before McCormack, who was a neck in front of Mate, with True Blue at his shoulder, Hubbard sixth, and The Nurse seventh. As they rushed round the turn Joe Daniels went ahead of Boss Tweed, and McCormack took the second place from the latter, while Hubbard had fallen back to the rear. These were the only changes until they passed the quarter-pole, where Joe Daniels and Boss Tweed were again head and head, McCormack third, Mate fourth, still lapped by True Blue, Hubbard sixth, and The Nurse seventh. As they went along the backstretch Boss Tweed had enough of it, and fell back to the rear, and Joe Daniels went in the lead for a moment, when Mate, leaving True Blue, rushed up and challenged Joe Daniels, and this movement was followed up on the part of Hubbard, who suddenly came up to the third place. The excitement was immense as Heyward gave Mate his head, and he rushed to the front. He passed the half-mile pole a length in front of Joe Daniels, with Hubbard third, and True Blue fourth, close up, McCormack fifth, The Nurse sixth, and Boss Tweed seventh, the last three beaten. As they came round the lower turn, Barbee sent True Blue along, and the horse responded gallantly to the call made upon him. In a moment he was in the second place, and commenced to chase Mate. It was now evident that the race lay between True Blue and Mate, and the excitement was intense. When they passed the three-quarter pole Mate was leading True Blue by a length, the latter being two lengths in advance of Joe Daniels, while Hubbard was fourth. They now came up the homestretch, and Joe Daniels gave it up, Hubbard coming into the third place, but he could not reach True Blue and Mate, who were now head and head, and coming at a terrific pace. It was nip and tuck to the finish, where True Blue, answering to the call made upon him, left Mate, and won the race in the fastest time on record by a length. The enthusiasm of the spectators surpasses description, and Mr. Chamberlin was congratulated on every hand. Hubbard was third, three lengths behind Mate, and ten lengths before Joe Daniels, Jno. McCormack fifth, The Nurse sixth, and Boss Tweed seventh. The time was $3:32\frac{1}{2}$, beating the record by a second and a half. The quarter was run in 26 seconds; half, 53 seconds; mile, $1:46\frac{1}{2}$; mile and a quarter, 2:14; mile and a half in 2:40.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $800, for all ages; dash of two miles.

| | |
|---|---|
| John F. Chamberlin's b. c. True Blue, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Balloon, 108 pounds | 1 |
| M. H. Sanford's br. c. Mate, 4 years, by Australian, out of Mattie Gross, 108 pounds | 2 |
| D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Hubbard, 4 years, by Planet, out of Minnie Mansfield, 108 pounds | 3 |
| D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Joe Daniels, 4 years, by Australian, out of Dolly Carter, 108 pounds | 4 |
| Rice & McCormack's ch. g. John McCormack, 3 years, by Hiawatha, out of Rapid Ann, 87 pounds | 5 |
| Carroll & Coar's b. f. The Nurse, 3 years, by Australian, out of imp. Zone, 87 pounds | 6 |
| C. J. Alloway's b. c. Boss Tweed, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Alabama, 108 pounds | 7 |

Time—$3:32\frac{1}{2}$.

THE HURDLE RACE.

The third race was a dash of two miles, over eight hurdles, with welter weights, which had seven starters, and proved to be a most interesting affair. The contestants were J. J. Hyland's ch. h. Trade Wind, 5 years, by Lightning, dam by Revenue; J. G. K. Lawrence's ch. h. Village Blacksmith, aged, by Vandal, out of Cholera, by Wagner; Jno. H. Harbeck, Jr.'s br. g. Buck, 4 years, by Simon Kenton, dam by imp. Sovereign; Kerwin & Lloyd's b. h. Viley, aged, by Uncle Vic, out of imp. Silver Star, by Kingston; John Boughrum's ch. g. Sorrel Dan, aged, by Reveune, dam unknown; M. A. Littell's gr. m. Mary Clark, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Eagless, by imp. Glencoe; and Joseph Donahue's br. h. Blind Tom, aged, by Star Davis, out of Margravine, by imp. Margrave. When they were called to the track, all but Buck and Trade Wind appeared. Village Blacksmith was a great favorite, as will be seen from the quotations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Village Blacksmith | $100 | $210 | $210 |
| Blind Tom | 55 | 105 | 108 |
| Field | 50 | 105 | 100 |
| Total | $205 | $420 | $418 |

THE RACE.

They went away well together, and they went over the first hurdle without accident, but at the second hurdle Village Blacksmith, who was in the lead, refused, and that brute Sorrel Dan fell and brought down all the others behind him, except Blind Tom, who went on and won as he pleased by half a mile. Mary Clark and Sorrell Dan were remounted and came in second and third.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Hurdle race for all ages; two miles; over eight hurdles; welter weights; $500 to the winner, $150 the second, and $100 to third horse.

| | |
|---|---|
| Jas. Donahue's br. h. Blind Tom, aged, by Star Davis, out of Margravine, 154 pounds | 1 |
| M. A. Littell's gr. m. Mary Clark, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Eagless, 151 pounds | 2 |
| J. Boughrum's ch. g. Sorrel Dan, aged, by Revenue, dam unknown, 151 pounds | 3 |
| J. G. K. Lawrence's ch. h. Village Blacksmith, by Vandal, out of Cholera, 154 pounds | 0 |
| Kerwin & Loyd's b. h. Viley, aged, by Uncle Vic, out of Silver Star | 0 |

Time—$4:27\frac{1}{2}$.

## RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE GOODWOOD CUP WON BY FLAGEOLET.

LONDON, July 31.—The great race of the Goodwood meeting, the run for the Goodwood Cup, took place to-day, and was won by Flageolet. Favonius came in second and Cremorne third. No other horses ran. The betting at the start was 6 to 4 on the field against Flageolet, 5 to 4 on the field against Favonius, and 4 to 1 against Cremorne.

The following is the summary of the race:

THE GOODWOOD CUP—Value 300 sovereigns, added to a subscription of 20 sovereigns each, half forfeit, two miles and a half.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. T. Lombard's ch. c. Flageolet, by Plutus, out of La Favorite, 3 years old | 1 |
| Baron Rothschild's ch. h. Favonius, by Parmesan, out of Zephyr, 5 years old | 2 |
| Mr. Savil's b. c. Cremorne, by Parmesan, out of Rigolboche, 4 years old | 3 |

WINNERS OF THE GOODWOOD CUP.

The following table shows the winners of the Cup since the inauguration of the race in 1825. The Goodwood races are run in Goodwood Park, the property of the Duke of Richmond:

| Year. | Winner. | Age. | Number of Starters. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1825 | Lord Egremont's b. c. Cricketer | 3 | 3 |
| 1826 | Lord Egremont's gr. c. Stumps | 4 | .. |
| 1827 | Duke of Richmond's b. c. Linkboy | 4 | 4 |
| 1828 | Duke of Richmond's r. f. Miss Craven | 4 | 2 |
| 1829 | Mr. D. Radcliffe's b. m. Fleur de Lis | Aged. | 6 |
| 1830 | *His Majesty's b. m. Fleur de Lis | Aged. | 9 |
| 1831 | Lord Chesterfield's b. c. Priam | 4 | 3 |
| 1832 | Lord Chesterfield's b. h. Priam | 5 | 8 |
| 1833 | Mr. Kent's ch. h. Rubini | 5 | 9 |
| 1834 | Lord Jersey's ch. c. Glencoe | 3 | 10 |
| 1835 | Mr. Theobald's b. h. Rockingham | 5 | 10 |
| 1836 | Lord Chesterfield's ch. c. Hornsea | 4 | 10 |
| 1837 | Lord Chesterfield's br. c. Carew | 4 | 10 |
| 1838 | Mr. Ferguson's ch. c. Harkaway | 4 | 8 |
| 1839 | Mr. Ferguson's ch. c. Harkaway | 5 | 9 |
| 1840 | Duke of Orleans b. h. Beggarman | 5 | 9 |
| 1841 | Mr. A. Johnstone's br. h. Charles XII | 5 | 10 |
| 1842 | Mr. A. Johnstone's br. h. Charles XII | 6 | 9 |
| 1843 | Mr. Litchwald's b. h. Hythes | Aged. | 13 |
| 1844 | Mr. Salvin's b. m. Alice Hawthorn | 6 | 8 |
| 1845 | Lord G. Bentinck's s. ch. f. Miss Elis | 3 | 12 |
| 1846 | Mr. O'Brien's ch. c. Grinston | 3 | 9 |
| 1847 | Mr. J. Day's ch. c. Hero | 4 | 9 |
| 1848 | Lord Eglinton's br. c. Van Tromp | 4 | 9 |
| 1849 | Lord Stanley's br. f. Canezou | 4 | 8 |
| 1850 | Lord Stanley's br. f. Canezou | 5 | 8 |
| 1851 | Mr. Mortimer's b. f. Nancy | 3 | 10 |
| 1852 | Mr. Morris' b. c. Kingston | 3 | 11 |
| 1853 | †Mr. Lupin's b. f. Torrence | 3 | 15 |
| 1854 | Mr. Howard's ch. f. Virago | 3 | 3 |
| 1855 | †Baron Rothschild's b. c. Baroncino | 3 | 6 |
| 1856 | Mr. H. Hill's b. c. Rogerthorpe | 2 | 10 |
| 1857 | †Count de la Grange's b. h. Monarque | 5 | 14 |
| 1858 | Mr. Morris' blk. c. Saunterer | 4 | 8 |
| 1859 | Mr. W. Day's br. c. Promised Land | 3 | 12 |
| 1860 | Lord Annesley's ch. c. Sweetsauce | 3 | 8 |
| 1861 | ‡Mr. R. Ten Broeck's ch. h. Stark | 6 | 9 |
| 1862 | Lord W. Paulett's br. c. Tim Whiffler | 3 | 7 |
| 1863 | Mr. R. C. Naylor's ch. f. Isoline | 3 | 7 |
| 1864 | †M. Lupin's b. c. Dollar | 4 | 10 |
| 1865 | Mr. W. S. Cartwright's b. c. Ely | 4 | 9 |
| 1866 | Marquis of Hastings' b. c. The Duke | 4 | 5 |
| 1867 | Duke of Beaufort's b. c. Vauban | 3 | 5 |
| 1868 | Duke of Newcastle's b. c. Speculum | 3 | 5 |
| 1869 | Baron Rothschild's b. c. Restitution | 4 | 5 |
| 1870 | Sir I. Howley's b. c. Siderolite | 4 | 6 |
| 1871 | Mr. F. Mouncey's b. f. Shannon | 3 | 5 |
| 1872 | Baron Rothschild's ch. c. Favounins | 4 | 5 |
| 1873 | Mr. T. Lombard's Flageolet | 3 | 3 |

*King George IV.
†Bred in France.
‡Bred in America.

## THE BALLOON EXPEDITION.

Prof. Wise writes a letter to the *Daily Graphic*, of yesterday, in which he says:

"While, out of the 446 aerial voyages I have made, 414 carried me eastward, several of the missing ones go far to sustain the ground taken by the writer, wherein he speaks of the heated belts of the earth. That, however, does not disprove the eastward motion of the earth's atmosphere as a natural and constant condition. Exceptions to a law, when properly considered, count most to confirm it. The marked exceptions to my eastward movements happened in August, September, and October, but more particularly in the two former months. From the latter part of July until the beginning of October the heated belt of the earth moves north of the tropic of cancer, and that brings into the latitude of forty all the phenomena of 'calm belt,' 'horse latitudes,' and 'doldrums.' As soon as the declination of the sun gets southward, on to the beginning and middle of October, this heated belt cools off, and the 'brave west winds' come moving down upon us even to the surface of the earth. In the Autumnal calms the balloon, if not over 7,000 or 8,000 feet above the level of the sea, is not likely to go eastward with any marked degree of speed, unless it be immediately before or after a storm. In the Autumnal equinoctial gales they go north, east, and sometimes north-west, when sailing at low altitudes.

All these nicer 'points' are yet to be settled by experimentation. If the prime object of the transmarine balloon voyage was to get clean across the Atlantic as the *experimentum crucis*, it would not be the most advisable to start in August or September. In these months it may require an altitude of three to four miles to reach the eastward current, as my August ascension from Lafayette, Ind., in 1859, so significantly proved.

Should it be desired to cross the Atlantic in September, we have only to start on the front wave of a cyclone, and that would push us across in less than sixty hours. The Weather Signal Service Bureau at Washington can give us the hint of an approaching cyclone from twenty-four to thirty-six hours before it reaches the latitude and longitude of New-York, and we have then only to fill our balloon with gas and let it go. Henry, Espy, Redfield, and others have tracked these cyclones so clearly, and the Signal Bureau has predicted them so often and truthfully, as to leave but a shadow of doubt of their moving habitudes. This has reference to those greater cyclones that spread over an area of a thousand miles or more in diameter, and which do not exhaust themselves in less than some thousands of miles of eastward travel when they get up to the belt of the temperate zone.

While the complete crossing of the sea by balloon is very desirable in giving éclat to the project, it seems to me that it is not the most important feature of the scheme. The grand principle involved is, does the air roll round the earth from west to east at the average rate of forty-five to fifty miles an hour faster than the velocity of the earth! Without going into theories on the subject—although the positively known factors of heat, cold, rotation, and centrifugal force extort this eastward motion of the mobile atmosphere by mathematical reduction as an equivalent—my thirty years' experience in this air-tide attests the fact of the case, and the water-tide upon the open Southern ocean joins in the testimony."

## ITALIAN SLAVES.

PROPOSED ACTION BY ITALIAN CONSUL GENERAL.

The Consul General of Italy has caused complaints to be made before him by two of the victims of the Italian slave-trade. Two boys named Vito Nicola Faraceno and Guiseppe Gallicano have appeared before the Consul and asked that they be protected against their padrone, Michele Carcone, whom they charge with having inflicted upon them the most barbarous cruelties. It would appear that Carcone hired these boys from their parents, for a term of five years, at the rate of about $40 a year, for which Carcone promised to teach them music, and treat them in a kind and considerate manner. Instead of doing so, the boys state that since they have been in this country they have been sent out as bootblacks, and have been compelled to bring home each night a certain amount of money. In case they did not do so they were beaten and kicked, and in one instance Gallicano charges that the padrone bit his nose.

A reporter of THE TIMES yesterday visited several of the prominent Italians who are taking part in the present movement, and also upon Mr. John M. Lewis, who has been retained as counsel in the case. The general opinion is that the affidavits that have been made are more for show than for work. It is said that the Consul, having declared himself unable to do anything, has found that he should be the leader, and has therefore procured the present action to give himself prominence. Some of the Italians are very bitter against him, and say that the crusade against the padroni having been started, he is anxious to take all the credit to himself. Mr. Lewis is of the opinion that the Consul's movement that has been so suddenly inaugurated, is ill-advised, and apt to frighten the culprits from the City, and make the obtaining of evidence against them more difficult than ever.

In relation to his own affairs he says that the matter is progressing favorably. Evidence is being collected as rapidly as possible, and he adds that when he is ready to strike it will be at the root of the evil complained of, and not at isolated padroni. Altogether it is the impression that the present action is brought for a purpose, and that, under the circumstances, it will not meet with much success.

One gentleman remarked that if the Consul can take testimony in the matter now, he might have done so five years ago. That he did not do so, was the original cause of complaint, and that he does it now looks too much like an effort to create public opinion in his favor. The articles in THE TIMES, it would appear, have stimulated the Italians to action, and great things are expected at an early day.

## GENERAL NOTES.

Pittsburg, Penn., it is said, is to have a new Democratic daily paper.

An incendiary is worth $500 in Boston to the man who discovers him.

A Troy man is spending $2,000 in a lawsuit about five and one-eighth inches of land.

A circus rhinoceros, while being removed from a flat car at Charlotte, Mich., fell upon a man and killed him.

A Boston boy only fifteen years old has been sent to jail as a common drunkard. And yet they have a prohibitory law.

A St. Louis man went all the way to Boston to get swindled out of $1,000. He might have gotten off much cheaper at home.

Saginaw City, Mich., has compromised with the protesting liquor-dealers by reducing the price of licenses from $100 to $50.

The Winona (Minn.) *Republican* publishes a letter dated Ku-wah-ba-be-gon-he-kog-sah-ge-a-gon, White Earth Lake, July 22, 1873.

Congressman H. E. Havens has sold his interest in the Springfield (Mo.) *Patriot*, which paper he has conducted for several years.

A Tennessee Democratic paper is very positive that Hon. Horace Maynard will be the Republican nominee for Governor of that State in 1874.

A majority of the Mississippi Democratic State Committee have expressed themselves against the policy of nominating a Democratic State ticket this Fall.

The shining milk-pans of Mrs. W. R. Hayes, in West Ferrisburg, Vt., set her house on fire, a few days ago, by reflecting the sun upon the clapboards.

Ex-State Engineer Van R. Richmond announces that he will not under any circumstances consent to be a candidate on the Democratic State ticket this Fall.

We may anticipate an extensive and gratifying migration of divorce lawyers to Salt Lake should the example of Mrs. Brigham Young the seventeenth be extensively followed.

An adventist down in Maine, who looks for the end of all things earthly early in August, has mortgaged his farm, and is having what he calls a good time on the proceeds.

Some of the Indiana Democrats, including, it is said, Gov. Hendricks, are not satisfied with the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, and they have determined to start a new daily in that city.

Demands for large damages for injuries are getting common in these hard times. A small child had its arms cut off by a locomotive in Iowa recently, and its parents have sued the company for $15,000.

A whole county in Connecticut is excitedly discussing whether it is morally right for one church member to sue another. Perhaps they had better turn it about, and ask whether it is right for a member to be sued.

Senator Alcorn opposes Gen. Ames for Governor of Mississippi, and he is said to have written a letter advising that the Democrats make no nomination, intimating that he will run himself if no one else is found to do the job.

A man who was discovered asleep among a lot of tombstones in a stone-cutter's yard in Binghamton, said, on being awakened, that he had come in to buy a monument for himself, and having picked out one, made up his mind he would try it one night before purchasing.

In a letter to the Salem (Mass.) *Gazette* one of the participants makes a material correction in Gen. Butler's account of the services of the Massachusetts fishermen in saving the United States frigate Constitution at Annapolis, in 1861. He says that the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment is entitled to the praise, and that Marblehead should not be ignored in favor of Cape Ann.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens has been made a LL. D. by a Georgia college. The curious effect of the announcement upon those present at the Commencement exercises is thus described by a local journal: "This sudden announcement was like an electric shock upon the audience; a momentary pause, a breathless silence was succeeded by a universal and prolonged shout of applause."

The precise boundaries of the proposed new State of Jackson are not definitely fixed, but as proposed it would take in probably about seven counties from Kentucky, nineteen from Tennessee, and eighteen from Mississippi, containing altogether 25,000 or 30,000 square miles, and a population of about 721,000. The district embraces fine upland and valley country, abundantly supplied with navigable streams and intersected by railways.

A phenomenon surprises the Trenton (N. J.) *Daily State Gazette*. It thus explains it: "Every little while the New-York *Tribune* boasts that its circulation is larger and that it is more prosperous in its business than ever before. This may be so, but we have not been able to discover where all this increase in circulation has occurred. Perhaps in Alaska or Ujiji. Certainly it has not in Trenton, nor in any other city or town in this State that we have heard of. On the contrary, the *Tribune* is not taken by one person in Trenton where it was by ten before the time of its apostacy. The same is true of New-York State. We happen to know that in Cazenovia, Madison County, in that State, less than fifty are now taken, where more than 150 were taken two years ago. An intelligent and prominent gentleman, who is familiar with the State, assures us that this is a fair criterion of its loss of circulation throughout the State."

## A RIVER MYSTERY.

Coroner Kessler yesterday opened an investigation into the case of James Coulson, a *Herald* reporter, who was recently found drowned in the East River. Before any evidence was taken the Coroner stated that in consequence of the identification of the body of the late Mr. Coulson he had deemed it advisable to take further testimony, and if any indications were adduced which should furnish a clue to the cause of death, he would call the jury together again and reopen the inquest. From the evidence taken yesterday it appears that the only examination it was thought necessary to make on the body at the Morgue was to strip and view the legs; and also that the jury who returned the verdict were not shown the papers found on the body of the deceased, nor did the Coroner know their contents before he closed the inquest.

## WIFE-MURDER IN ELIZABETH, N. J.

Isaac Conkle was arrested in Elizabeth and lodged in the Union County Jail yesterday, by Chief of Police Keron, on a charge of having caused the death of his wife, at Cranford, on Sunday last. On Sunday Mrs. Conkle gave birth to a child, but it lived only for a few hours after its birth. Conkle, who was somewhat under the influence of liquor, procured some pine boards and extemporized a rough coffin. Into this the body of the child was placed. He procured some liquor, and having called his friends together, proceeded to hold a wake over the remains. Himself and friends drank freely, and becoming boisterous, made so much noise that his wife, who was of course very weak, and ill able to stand the confusion, requested them to desist. He returned some brutal answer, and the hideous noise continued. The body having been interred, Conkle returned even drunker than when he started. He was still noisy and boisterous, and his wife complained to him. This enraged him, and in his drunken anger he struck her a brutal blow upon the stomach. She lingered in great agony until late on Sunday night, when she expired. Anxious to conceal his crime, Conkle constructed a coffin for the body, and without the usual permit, buried it early on Monday morning. The story of the outrage, however, got noised abroad, and Chief Keron took the prisoner into custody. Conkle is a low-browed, brutal-looking ruffian, and has upon more than one occasion been in custody. The Coroner ordered the body of the unfortunate woman to be disinterred for post-mortem examination, and the verdict at the inquest is that "Mrs. Conkle came to her death from undue excitement during child-birth, and from blows inflicted by her husband." He is locked up in the jail at Elizabeth.

## FORENSIC AMENITIES.

Simon J. Rothschild, a lawyer and real estate agent, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Coulter, at the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of conducting himself in a disorderly manner in the Civil Court in the same building. The complainant is Herman Steinert, also a lawyer. While Mr. Steinert was addressing the Court Mr. Rothschild interrupted him by saying, "O, sit down! You're no lawyer," such language being both slanderous and false, according to Mr. Steinert's affidavit. The accused demanded an examination, which will be accorded him to-day.

**Leaves no Disagreeable Odor.**

BURNETT'S COCOAINE, the fragrant hair-dressing.—*Advertisement.*

The dangerous wire spring trusses pierce the abdomen, causing death. The Elastic Truss, No. 683 Broadway, never slips. Worn comfortably till rupture is permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

**Chittenango Mineral Waters**

Cure rheumatism, dyspepsia, salt-rheum, gout, and all diseases of the skin, liver, and kidneys. Sold in quarts and pints by leading druggists. Depot, 8 College-place.

**Dr. Walshman's Cholera and Diarrhea** REMEDY.—A sure and speedy remedy for the above complaints. Families leaving the City should secure a bottle before their departure. Never fails. Be in time. For sale at No. 203 Greenwich-st. REUBEN HOYT, Proprietor.

**Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye!** BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

## MARRIED.

CLARK—CONKLIN.—In this City, on the 30th inst., by Rev. Henry Bromley, BENJAMIN S. CLARK to MARY J., eldest daughter of Geo. Conklin, Esq., of this City.

HENRIQUES—HENRIQUES.—On Tuesday, July 29, by Rev. R. O. Flagg, DAVID HENRIQUES to FLORENCE CORINNE HENRIQUES, daughter of the late George Henriques.

McKENZIE—THOMPSON.—At the residence of the bride's mother, St. Andrews, on the 15th inst., by Rev. John Thompson, D. D., of New-York, assisted by Rev. Dr. Ainslee, of St. Andrews, ALEX. McKENZIE, Esq., of New-York, to ANNA MARIA, eldest daughter of the late Lawrence Thompson, Academy of Montrose.

UNDERHILL—GREEN.—At Chappaqua, Tuesday, July 29, 1873, by Rev. Dr. Cole, of Yonkers, N. Y., D. HARRIS UNDERHILL, of Brooklyn, E. D., to Miss CARRIE F. GREEN, of Vermont.

## DIED.

BAILEY.—At Campton, N. H., July 29, ALLEN D. BAILEY, of New-York, aged 36, son of the late Ebenezer Bailey, of Boston.

Funeral Friday, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 34 West 25th-st.

CLIFTON.—On Thursday, July 31, CHARLES HENRY CLIFTON, son of Charles and Catharine Clifton, aged 6 months and 15 days.

GALLOWAY.—On Thursday, JOHN N., only son of George and Isabella Galloway, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 818 Greenwich-st., this (Friday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

GILDERSLEEVE.—Thursday, July 31, of congestion of the brain, W. HARRY, only son of William H. and Anna E. Gildersleeve.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Long Island and New-Jersey papers please copy.

LYON.—At Greenwich, Conn., Wednesday, July 30, after a lingering illness, ISAAC LYON, in the 79th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, on North-st., on Friday, Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 12 M. train from Grand Central Depot.

MEGRATH.—On Thursday morning, CHAS. E. MEGRATH, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, George Megrath, No. 30 West 19th-st., on Saturday, Aug. 2, at 11 o'clock.

MILLIGAN.—At South Orange, N. J., on Thursday morning, July 31, LUCY CLEVELAND, aged 1 year and 2 months, infant daughter of Jno. C. and Annie W. Milligan.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, on Saturday, Aug. 2, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages waiting the arrival of the 1:10 train from New-York. Remains will be taken to Elizabeth for interment.

PETTIGREW.—At Williamsburg, July 31, THOMAS D. BROWN, only son of Wm. R. and Margaret A. Pettigrew, aged 1 year, 3 months and 17 days.

Notice of funeral in Saturday morning's papers.

POMEROY.—Suddenly, by accident, at Union-square, on the Syracuse Northern Railroad, on the morning of 30th ult., WILLIAM POMEROY, M. D., of this City, aged 35 years.

The remains will be interred in Green-Wood.

RICH.—At Santa Barbara, Cal., July 14, HARVEY J. RICH, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 2, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, James S. Counell, No. 140 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

SMITH.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, July 30, Mrs. JOANNA SMITH, widow of the late George B. Smith, of this City, in the 85th year of her age.

The friends of the family and of her son, George Wm. Smith, are invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of her son-in-law, Charles G. Rockwood, No. 91 Court-st., Newark, on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Kingsbridge, N. Y., on the following day.

THOMAS.—At Grand River, on Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 30, 1873, MINNIE SEYMOUR, wife of Jas. K. Thomas, and daughter of the late H. C. Seymour, aged 28 years.

The funeral will take place from the Reformed Church, at Piermont, on Saturday morning Aug. 2, at 11:30 o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Train (via Northern Railroad of New-Jersey) leaves Pavonia Ferry at 9:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Sparkill Station.

VANDERBILT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 29, JOHN VANDERBILT, in the 75th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M., from the residence of his son, No. 117 Gates-avenue, Brooklyn.

WETMORE.—At Englewood, Wednesday, July 30, JOHN L., son of Jacob S. and Mary L. Wetmore, aged 9 years.

Funeral services at house, Friday, Aug. 1, on arrival train Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, leaving foot Chambers-st. 3:15 P. M. Return from Englewood 6:30 P. M.

WILLETT.—On Wednesday, July 30, of cholera infantum, BESSIE C., daughter of Rev. Marinus and Elizabeth Anna Willett, aged 8 months and 27 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Aug. 1, at 10:15 A. M., at the Second-street Cemetery.

WAKEMAN.—At Southport, Conn., Wednesday, July 30, 1873, SARAH ANN, wife of the late Zalmon B. Wakeman.

Funeral at her late residence, in Southport, on Saturday, Aug. 2, at 2:30 o'clock.

WILSON.—On Wednesday, July 30, GEORGE WELLS WILSON, aged 30 years and 9 months.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his father-in-law, H. P. Bee, No. 7 Abingdon-square, on Saturday, Aug. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family and of his brother-in-law, John K. Pollock; also, Doric Lodge No. 280, F. A. M., Phoenix Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

WHITE.—At his residence, No. 36 West Washington-square, on Thursday, 31st, of congestion of the kidneys, ROBERT N. WHITE, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Aug. 2, at 12 o'clock M., without further notice.

WHITNEY.—In Brooklyn, July 31, CHARLOTTE EVA, aged 13 months and 16 days, youngest child of Frank W. and Irena J. Whitney.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her grandparents, No. 77 Hanson-place, on Friday, Aug. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Aug. 2, 1873, will close at this office on Wednesday at 6:30 A. M. and 12 M.; on Thursday at 12 M., and on Saturday at 8 A. M. and 12 M.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25c.

## THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The market for New-York real estate still continues in a comatose condition, the speculators and dealers being mostly absent from the City. There has been considerable talk on 'Change lately, however, about Westchester County land, and many of the brokers who make a specialty of that description of property have commissions to prospect for land that is eligibly situated along the line of the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad, and a great many owners are having their farms surveyed, and cut up into villa sites and building lots, preparatory to putting them on the market next Fall. Owners of land in and around the City of Yonkers, are especially busy in this particular, and one Mr. F. Stone, who owns a very fine tract of land, which lies on the crown of a hill at that place, and which is known as "Fort Field," has laid it out and graded the streets and avenues through it, and proposes to sell the property by public auction through Jere. Johnson, Jr., on Tuesday next, Aug. 5. There are some 200 lots and plots in all, fronting on Palmer road, Lyman-avenue, Cornell-avenue, Dartmouth-avenue, and on Jassemine, Stone, and Briggs avenues. The property is first class in every particular, and affords very fine and extensive views of the surrounding country, including Long Island Sound, High Bridge, the Palisades, and the Hudson River. The position of the tract is on the Highlands, above Saw-mill Valley, and is one and a half miles distant from Bronxville station of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, also within easy distance from the stations of the Hudson River Railroad, the trains of which (twelve in number) stop at Yonkers, and also connect with the Greenwich-street Elevated Railway, and distant but one hour by that route from the City Hall, New-York. The New-York, Boston, and Montreal Railroad is now graded from Tarrytown Heights to High Bridge, and passes within a few rods of the property, and the North Yonkers station and East Yonkers station of that road will be located within one-half mile of it. The Gilbert Elevated Railroad will, when finished, be connected with the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad, and will form another intra-mural link in the chain of rapid transit. The Vice President of the New-York, Boston, and Montreal Railroad has stated positively that the arrangements for building the Gilbert Elevated Railroad are now nearly completed, and that active operations in its construction would soon begin. The solution of the problem of rapid intramural transit appears to be near at hand. The Greenwich-street scheme has, in fact, already accomplished it in a small way, and to its effectiveness is due, in no small measure, the rapid rise that has taken place in the value of Yonkers real estate.

There were no public sales of real estate held at the Exchange, yesterday, Thursday, July 31.

The following auctions are noted for to-day, Friday, Aug. 1:

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court, foreclosure, A. H. Joline, Esq., referee, of house and lot on the south side of Forty-third-street, 150 feet east of Madison-avenue, 25 by 101.10 by 57½ by 100.5.

Also, under the direction of G. A. Halsey, Esq., referee, the house and four lots of land known as No. 39 East Eighteenth-street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, the adjourned foreclosure sale of the premises known as No. 199 Church-street.

*SUBURBAN AUCTION, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30.*

JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.

*By R. A. Lawrence.*

111 lots for a total of....................$12,800

*RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.*

NEW-YORK.

*Tuesday, July 29.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Delancey-st., s. s., No. 93, 25x87.6 | $15,300 |
| Stanton-st., No. 48, 25x100 | 16,250 |
| Columbia-st., w. s., 40 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 26x49.8 | 13,325 |
| 2d-st., s. s., 144.9 ft. e. of Avenue A, 24.9x105 | 19,500 |
| 10th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x94.10 | 17,000 |
| 30th-st., Nos. 230 and 232, West, s. s., 240 ft. e. of Hudson, 35x95 | 17,000 |
| 12th-st., n. s., 62.6 ft. e. of Avenue C, 23.10x103.3 | 19,000 |
| 28th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9 | 3,767 |
| 26th-st., n. s., 478 ft. e. of 9th-av., 22x98.9 | 8,000 |
| 46th-st., s. s., 497 ft. w. of Broadway, 18.8x100.5 | 12,025 |
| 46th-st., s. s., 216 ft. w. of Broadway, 18.8x100.5 | 12,025 |
| 48th-st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.5 | 5,000 |
| 79th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 1st-av., 21x102.2 | 23,000 |
| 96th-st., n. s., 360 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x77 | 3,500 |
| 124th-st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.11; 123d-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.11 | 10,000 |
| 2d-av., e. s., 80.10 ft. s. of 61st-st., 20x75 | 15,000 |
| 2d-av., w. s., 98.9 ft. s. of 31st-st., 19.8x77 | 16,300 |
| 2d-av., w. s., 60 ft. n. of 57th-st., 20x80 | 17,300 |
| 4th-av., n. w. corner 84th-st., 76.7x82 | 30,000 |
| 4th-av., n. w. corner 84th-st., 76.1x82 | 7,500 |
| LEASES. | |
| Canal-st., No. 349, and basement of Wooster-st., No. 6, 5 years, per year | $3,500 |
| Walker-st., No. 82, 3 years, per year | 2,000 |

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND, Only thirty minutes from ferries by South-Side Railroad.

Neat cottage house; eight rooms, four lots, $4,000.
Fine cottage house; ten rooms, six lots, $7,500.
Two handsome cottage houses; eight rooms, four lots, $5,000 and $5,500.
One large handsome house, situated on elevated ground, with commanding view of ocean; fifteen fine rooms, handsomely finished; built by Mr. Lyman, late of New-York *Tribune*; ten lots, $10,000.
Many choice lots at prices from $100 to $500, according to location.
Very favorable conditions made with builders and others for building on said lots.
Apply to R. R. HAZARD, JR., No. 110 Broadway, New-York, or to O. B. FOWLER, Agent, Richmond Hill.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES.

HUGUENOT PARK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, EIGHTEEN MILES from CITY HALL, and five minutes' walk from New-Rochelle or Pelhamville Depots, OVERLOOKING THE SOUND on the east, and the Palisades on the west. Land THOROUGHLY DRAINED, ROADS MACADAMIZED, SIDEWALKS BORDERED with TREES, beautiful lake, and pleasure-grounds, surrounded with fine country-seats. PLOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS will be disposed of on easy terms and at moderate prices to those desirous to erect houses for their own families. Further information can be had by applying to Dr. P. MOULTON or Hon. G. J. PENFIELD, New-Rochelle; R. D. LEFEVRE, No. 197 Fulton-st.; Major W. R. BERGHOLZ, Engineer, No. 20 Nassau-st., or to J. F. HARRISON, Secretary and Treasurer, No. 132 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT, Locust Island, situated opposite the Neptune House, New-Rochelle, Westchester County, eighteen miles from the City Hall, New-York; accessible by steam-boat and railroad; will be sold cheap in order to close an estate, either with or without furniture; it is now occupied by Griffeth Thomas, Esq. For further particulars, and permits to visit the premises, apply at the office of LEOPOLD SCHMIDT & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR A FIRST-CLASS home in the country, should see RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st., owners of Westfield Park, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, one hour from Liberty-st.; best road in America. Messrs. Riker, Hesse & Co, will sell a plot of four lots and put up handsome cottages from $1,500 to $5,000. For full particulars, apply at our office, No. 5 Pine-st. RIKER, HESSE & CO.

FOR SALE, AT STAPLETON, ABOUT THREE blocks from the ferry, a piece of property with a frontage of 139 feet on Conall-st., the best street in this lively village; there are four frame dwellings and frontage for two or three more, suitable for stores or manufacturing; price $8,000, a good part of which can remain on bond and mortgage. Address B. F. MORRIS, Stapleton, Staten Island.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A COMPLETE AND pleasantly located country-seat near the City, valued at $30,000, for a fine farm with good improvements, on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad preferred. Address Box No. 5,451 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—A HANDSOME, NEW, WELL-furnished residence for sale, with immediate possession, on elevated site, with every appointment; three blocks to the main street; terms satisfactory. Address Post-office Box No. 788, Poughkeepsie.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st., or ELSTON MARSH.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE.

200 SPLENDID LOTS, FINELY SITUATED ON FORT FIELD,

# YONKERS,

TUESDAY, Aug. 5, on the premises.

Magnificent property; superb views of Hudson River, Long Island Sound, and church steeples of New-York City. Special train from Grand Central Depot at 11 A. M. Collation under colossal tent; Harrison, the great improvisatore; Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. Free tickets, maps, &c., of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—SOUTH-west corner of Houston-st.; plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty one years with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—THE SPACIOUS BUILDING NOS. 35 and 37 Vesey and No. 8 Church-st., all connecting. This desirable warehouse, rebuilt throughout and improved, will be rented together or separately. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT OCT. 1—A SMALL FURnished house, between 4th and 9th avs., 14th and 34th sts.; neighborhood must be first-class. Address Post-office Box No. 4,976, stating terms.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—TO RENT—FURNISHED house, fourteen rooms, bath, hot and cold water, barn and carriage-house; about four acres land, large garden, lawn; great abundance of fruit and shrubbery; high ground; a few minutes from depot; one hour from New-York; desirable in every way. Address OWNER, Box No. 1,333 Post-office, New-York.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

ANY OWNER OF A WELL-RENTED dwelling, worth about $20,000, and situated between 4th and 6th avs., who will sell at a moderate price, and take in payment a good City mortgage and a fine smaller piece of City property, will please call immediately on M. T. WOOLLEY, No. 5½ Pine-st., from 10 to 2.

HOUSE WANTED BELOW 42D-ST. OR NEAR Madison-square; state cash price and location; a smaller and lower-priced house will be given in part payment. Address Doctor, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

## EXCURSIONS.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
THIRD GRAND EXCURSION of the FLOATING PALACE STEAMER PLYMOUTH ROCK, SUNDAY, AUG. 3, 1873.
Leaving Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 9:40 A. M.
Passing down the Bay through the Narrows, stopping at Sandy Hook to land passengers for LONG BRANCH.
Thence around the light-ship, out on the BROAD ATLANTIC,
Giving a magnificent view from the ocean of LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT, &c., &c.
Returning to Sandy Hook; thence to New-York, arriving at 7:30 P. M.
Restaurant open all day.
Music by Keating's Band.
TICKETS ONLY $1.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAMER WM. COOK, having accommodation for 2,500 people, is open for excursions. Also, barges and steamers of all sizes. Dudley's, Spring Hill, Iona Island, and other groves. Apply to J. & R. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., up-stairs.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M.; 2, 5:10, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

H. B. CROSSETT'S EXCURSION OFFICE removed temporarily to No. 391 West-st., above Christopher-st. Steamer Wyoming, barges Sarah Smith, Chicago, Caledonia, and Republic; Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Iona Island, and Eaglewood.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of July, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GRAY'S FLOUR AND YEAST COMPANY of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of July, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DANIEL D. CONOVER, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 25th day of July, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM S. FANSHAWE and GEORGE C. MACDOUGALL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON HEINEMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Nos. 4,087 and 4,094.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 16th day of July, A. D. 1873.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Simon Heineman, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.
EMIL GREEFF, Assignee, No. 25 Mercer-st., New-York.
AUDLEY W. GAZZAM, Attorney for Assignee, No. 229 Broadway.
jy18-1aw3wF*

NO. 3,979.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York, ss.—In the matter of THE NEW-YORK SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1873.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of The New-York Shuttle Sewing-machine Company of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors by the District Court of said district.
E. F. FRENCH, Assignee, No. 251 Broadway.
jy25-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS T. DAY and BENJAMIN M. DAY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 13th day of September, 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Elias T. Day and Benjamin M. Day, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were, on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1870, adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
JOHN A. HULL, Assignee, No. 9 Ferry-st.
jy18-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of EDWARD LA LANDRINE, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, N. J., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.
au1-1aw3wF*

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO WORCESTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of David Dows & Co., No. 20 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of April, 1873.
DAVID DOWS, HENRY E. WORCESTER, Executors.
ap25-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW CARRIGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Develin, Miller & Trull, No. 113 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1873.
THOMAS H. O'CONNOR, Executor, &c., of Andrew Carrigan, deceased.
je13-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. VAN RENSSELAER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of July, 1873.
ALBON P. MAN, JOHN ERVING, WILLIAM J. HOPPIN.
au1-1aw6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL COBB BISHOP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Nos. 422, 424, and 426 East Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of March, 1873.
mh14-1aw6mF* SARAH BISHOP, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGLAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of January, 1873.
WM. P. DOUGLAS, Administrator, with the will annexed.
f7-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS BONARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 100 East Twenty-second-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated, New-York, the 11th day of June, 1873.
HENRY BERGH, Executor.
au1-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY H. WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, No. 52 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1873.
CHARLES E. BUTLER, CHARLES H. WARD, Executors.
je6-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DOUGLAS the younger, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of January, 1873.
WM. P. DOUGLAS, Administrator, with the will annexed.
f7-1aw6mF*

## FINANCIAL.

A SOUND INVESTMENT SECURITY.

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

AN EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Length of Line | 420 miles |
| Completed | 335 miles |
| In Operation | 309 miles |
| Under Construction | 85 miles |

These BONDS have UNUSUAL STRENGTH, being secured by a FIRST and ONLY MORTGAGE on an extension of 217 miles, and are a liability of the entire corporation representing 420 miles.

NET EARNINGS of the Road LARGELY EXCEED ALL INTEREST.

Receipts for 1872....................$1,359,690

A gain of $395,000 over 1871 on same number of miles.

Receipts for June, 1873..........$136,178 44

An examination of the route will show conclusively that the road penetrates a country of great productive capabilities, has a local business far more than self-supporting, and that it is A TRUNK LINE.

Diverging at Champaign, the road has two Western terminal points, Peoria and Keokuk, from which through its own connections, already in a forward state of construction, it will reach St. Paul, in Minnesota, and Grand Island, in Nebraska, the latter route following the borders of Missouri and Iowa, and passing through the rich South Platte Valley. The amount of through business from these sources, and from intersecting lines, will be of great magnitude.

From Indianapolis the Road has close connections with all the great diverging routes leading to the Atlantic coast, and also with Roads leading to the Ohio River and points South.

We offer the bonds at 90 and interest in currency, and, with our knowledge of the management and business of the Road, can recommend them UNQUALIFIEDLY as being SAFE FOR ALL INVESTMENT PURPOSES.

TURNER BROTHERS
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. ON A COMPLETED ROAD.

TRACK CONNECTED BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO, AND THROUGH TRAINS WILL BE RUNNING IN A FEW DAYS.

The character of the road, and its unquestioned control of a large business in the immediate future, backed by the co-operation of wealthy capitalists, and experienced railroad men represented in its new direction, are a guarantee of the success of the Midland enterprise.

The earnings of the disconnected sections indicate a large and remunerative business on the completed road. Of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, less than $500,000 remain unmarketed, and the loan may be closed out at any moment.

For the present we are offering this limited amount for sale, and recommend them as a

A FIRST-CLASS AND SAFE SECURITY.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

# VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Interest 7 per Cent., January and July; principal due in 1903; Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each; Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 each. Price 105 and accrued interest. For sale by

DAVIS & FREEMAN,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

Houston and Texas Central Railroad FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds ON THE NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION.

The road is entirely completed, and its earnings very large. These bonds, which we recommend as an entirely safe investment, can be obtained at 90 and accrued interest in currency, of

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.

TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,

☞ NOW COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED.

COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

PARIS AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, PARIS, Ill., July 22, 1873.

In accordance with the terms of the trust deed made by this Company to the Union Trust Company, providing for a cumulative sinking fund, the following bonds have been drawn by lot by said Union Trust Company for redemption at par in gold, and may be presented upon the 6th day of August next, at the office of the said Union Trust Company in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. Grant Brothers & Co., Bankers, London; and notice is hereby given that upon that date, by the terms of said trust deed, these bonds will cease to draw interest: 1,352, 912, 357, 1,802, 2,137, 412, 81, 1,192, 2,218, 1,544, 582, 369, 1,324, 1,459, 2,623, 243, 2,059, 779, 2,378, 2,263, 1,328, 1,774, 483, 1,644, 573, 1,981, 1,006, 2,300, 158, 1,097, 1,768, 725, 101, 216, 2,067, 2,106, 829, 1,496, 467, 1,296, 2,327, 1,361, 2,133, 2,351, 1,383, 188, 2,262, 206, 261, 245, 2,167, 5.
ROBERT G. HERVEY, President.

CITY OF PROVIDENCE,
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,
FIVE PER CENT. WATER BONDS.
Coupon and Registered, SECURED BY SINKING FUND. Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin. Interest January and July; principal due 1900. Price 95 and accrued interest.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

AGENCY OF ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN R. R. CO.,
NO. 120 BROADWAY.
The company offers for sale $100,000 of its second mortgage bonds (principal and interest payable in gold) at 87½ and accrued interest. Apply to
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

## FINANCIAL.

HUDSON CO., NEW JERSEY,
20 YEARS'
7 Per Ct. Improvement Bonds.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY 1, AT THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, JERSEY CITY.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,000,000.

Sealed proposals for any part of the above will be received by the undersigned authorized agents until Aug. 5, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., bids to be made with accrued interest. The Director of the Board of Chosen Freeholders and the County Collector reserve the right to reject all bids not deemed for the interest of the county.

They are authorised by virtue of an act of the Legislature approved April 4, 1873, entitled an act to provide for opening and maintaining an avenue in Hudson County. The county is authorised to borrow $2,000,000, issue bonds therefor, and pledge the credit of the county for payment of the principal and interest.

The county has a population of nearly 150,000, an assessed valuation of $100,000,000, and a market value of over $200,000,000. It includes the rapidly growing cities of Jersey City and Hoboken, and the whole western water-front of New-York Harbor.

The bonded and floating debt of the county is one million two hundred thousand dollars, ($1,200,000.)

We confidently recommend them as a very desirable security for insurance companies, savings banks, trust funds, and all classes of investors.

Ten per cent. will be required on allotment of bonds, forty per cent. the 1st of September, and the balance Oct. 1, or all may be paid in cash.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 PER CENT. BONDS,
ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE.
PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

**Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equalled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.**

**Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.**

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest is payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S 7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

Principal Due 1893. Interest Coupons Payable 1st February and 1st August, in City of New-York.

WE NOW OFFER THESE BONDS FOR SALE AT NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.
Perkins, Livingston & Post,
NO. 31 NEW-ST.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.
DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
DUE 1902.
For sale at par and accrued interest. Apply to
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 119 Liberty-st.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer for sale Railway and Miscellaneous Securities of the highest grade, paying from 8 to 11 per cent. per annum.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 3, 1873.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons who may have claims against "The Atlantic National Bank, of New-York," that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof to Charles E. Strong, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in New-York City. JOHN JAY KNOX, Controller of the Currency.

## DIVIDENDS.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due Aug. 1, 1873, will be cashed on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Aug. 1.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1873. H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 24, 1873.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half per cent. has been declared by this company, payable on and after Aug. 15, next.
Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.
The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Aug. 2, and reopened on MONDAY, Aug. 18.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
CLEVELAND, July 24, 1873.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, which mature Sept. 1 proximo, will be paid on and after this date upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York, with adjustment of interest for unexpired time.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1873.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY have declared a Quarterly Dividend of $2 per share, payable at the Union Trust Company of New-York on and after Aug. 1, prox.
The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 23d inst., and remain closed until Monday, Aug. 4. GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on MONDAY, Aug. 4, 1873.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND South-eastern Railway Company First Consolidated Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the banking-house of Geo. Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. E. F. WINSLOW, President.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1873.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS.—No. 52 Wall-st.—The coupons due 1st August, 1873, on Eight per Cent. Convertible Bonds of these companies will be paid at National City Bank.
THOS. W. PEARSALL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1873.
THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared, payable Aug. 1, 1873. J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD ASSOCIATION will pay the coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company, due on the 1st of August, 1873, at their office, No. 20 Nassau-st. J. M. C. RODNEY, Assistant Treasurer.

THE BONDS AND COUPONS OF THE CITY Peoria, Ill., due Aug. 1, 1873, will be paid at our office on and after that date.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 201 Broadway.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Value of Assets, July 1 | $1,168,066 |
| Total Liabilities | 96,890 |
| Net Assets | $1,071,176 |

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1873.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
HENRY A. HOWE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Vice Prest. and Sec'y.

OFFICE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1873.
THE INTEREST ON THE NEW SEVEN per cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. on presentation of the coupons.
A. BOODY, President.

COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1873, ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Marietta and Pittsburg Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the banking-house of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1873.
The Board of Managers of this Company has declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock, now represented by outstanding certificates.
This dividend, TOGETHER WITH THE INTEREST due shareholders upon their PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after FRIDAY, 1st of August next.
The transfer-books will close this evening, and remain closed until the morning of MONDAY, Aug. 4.
By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, JULY 17, 1873.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $200,000 |
| SURPLUS | 240,000 |

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per cent., payable Aug. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1873.
THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared payable on 1st of August next.
The transfer-books are closed till that date.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE, AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 12, 1873.
THE QUARTERLY GOLD COUPONS DUE Aug. 1, 1873, of the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that day, at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER, Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
I. C. ELSTON, Treasurer.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1873.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid to stockholders on and after Aug. 1.
The transfer-book will remain closed from 23d inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DRY-DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 605 GRAND-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1873.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLlars per share has been declared payable on and after Aug. 1, 1873. Transfer-books will be closed from July 22 to Aug. 1, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July next, after which and until the 5th day of August the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 29 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two and a half (2½) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after Aug. 1. The transfer-books will be closed from July 31 until Aug. 2.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
3D-AV., COR. 9TH-ST., (BIBLE HOUSE.)
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Ten per Cent. will be paid on and after Aug. 1. Surplus over capital, July 1, 1873, $210,000; good business solicited. NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y., July 22, 1873.
THE COUPONS OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHEnango Valley Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, at the First National Bank, New-York. HIRAM EATON, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1873.
A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent. will be paid at the banking-house, on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 1st proximo.
By order WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1873.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE First Mortgage Bonds and the Guaranteed Preferred Stock of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 59 Liberty-st.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has this day been declared, payable Aug. 11 proximo, till which date the transfer-books are closed. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

THE PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND FIRST Mortgage Interest Coupons, due Aug. 1, will be paid at the banking-house of TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau-st., on and after that date.
WM. R. HAMILTON, President.

THE MIDLAND PACIFIC RAILWAY FIRST Mortgage Interest Coupons, due Aug. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau-st.
B. E. SMITH, President.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,
ASTOR PLACE.
ESTABLISHED, 1853.
5 cents to $10,000 received. OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Deposits made up to Aug. 10 draw interest from 1st.
NOTICE.
The THIRTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, will be placed to the credit of the depositors on the 10TH AUGUST, and if undrawn will be entitled to interest as a regular deposit from Aug. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday Evenings 5 to 7.
Assets—Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus—Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Bank books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Chartered by the United States.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
ASSETS....................OVER $4,000,000.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
☞ Send for circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORner 14th-st.—Interest Six per Cent., commencing from the 1st of each month. Assets, $3,184,632 45; Surplus, $261,919 14. R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

## DRY GOODS.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—Paris and Berlin fashions IMPORTED DIRECT, in paper patterns. Now ready, CLOTH MODELS with each pattern. Send stamp for catalogue. Patterns fitted to the form, warranted perfect.

$1 50—WORSTED REPS, UPHOLSTERERS'.—Fine reps 6-4 for $1 50 to close for cash. No. 163 Chambers-st.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—OWING TO the death of the business partner, the survivor will sell the stock and good-will of an old established carriage business in a good locality; terms liberal to a responsible party. Address D. T. BROWN, No. 243 West 11th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL AND EXPERIenced party a thorough business man with $10,000 capital as partner in a manufacturing business paying seventy to eighty per cent. Address L. S., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

## FURNITURE.

A. KIMBEL & J. CABUS, FURNITURE MANUfacturers and Decorators, will remove from Nos. 928 and 930 Broadway, to their spacious ware-rooms, Nos. 7 and 9 East 20th-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER-cooler—the best meat, fruit, ice, and health preserver in the world. Refrigerators repaired. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st.

## MACHINERY.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.
Four steam boilers, each 5 feet diameter by 30 feet length. For sale at a low price by
R. L. & A. STUART, No. 169 Chambers-st.

STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE.
A superior steam-engine; cylinder 24x72 inches, in perfect order. For sale at a low price by
R. L. & A. STUART, No. 169 Chambers-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS FOR all capacities, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. MRS. LOWE.

ATTENTION, LADIES! FOR FIRST-CLASS help of all nationalities, any capacity, City or country, with excellent reference, apply at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Nurse.—By a neat and tidy young American Protestant woman in a private family; has excellent references both as to character and ability; is willing and obliging, and understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WAITING, OR Nurse and Seamstress.—By a highly respectable Protestant young woman, or would make herself generally useful; understands chamber-work and waiting; neat, kind, obliging, and trusty nurse and seamstress; is a very desirable person; City or country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 335 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND ASSIST WITH Washing and Ironing.—By a neat, tidy young woman; has no objection to the country if desired; thoroughly understands her work in every branch; will give very best recommendations from last employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN country or City, as chamber-maid and waitress, to assist with the washing in a private family or boarding-house; would do housework for a small family; good references. Apply at 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND TO ASSIST WITH Washing.—By a neat, tidy young woman; has no objection to the country, if desired; thoroughly understands her work in every branch; very best recommendations. Call at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—ASSIST in washing; can do house-work or mind children, by a neat young English girl, who is anxious to get a place; has good references, and no objection to the country. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG ACTIVE girl as chamber-maid and fine washing, or chamber-maid and waiting; country preferred; has excellent City references; leaves because of family going to Europe. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, as chamber-maid and waitress in an American family; City reference. Call at No. 32 3d-av., near 10th-st.

COLORED RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—RE-ceive colored servants direct from the South to-day, Aug. 1. Call at or address No. 69 East 10th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, IN THE City or country, as cook, in a private family; no objections to assist with the coarse washing; is a good baker, and understands the care of milk and butter. Apply at No. 206 East 20th-st., near 3d-av., in the basement.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COMpetent and reliable woman in a private family; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; is willing and obliging, and understands her work thoroughly; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and waitress.—By two young people, who will give best recommendations; both thoroughly understand their work in all branches; will do the entire work of a family between them; in City or country. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, AS A VERY superior cook; understands all kinds French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a splendid pastry cook and good baker; would not object to boarding-house or hotel for the Summer; City or country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., Pelton & Co.'s.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as cook; is capable of doing all kinds of cooking and baking, and understands making desserts; no objection to going to the country; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen at No. 130 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the candy-store.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN; will do the coarse washing; she is highly recommended for honesty, sobriety, industry; obliging, neat; understands meat, game, pastry, creams, jellies, ices, &c.; good baker; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN OF considerable experience as first-class family cook; wages, $20; unexceptionable City references for ability and character. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—BY TWO REspectable women, in a private family, one to cook and the other as waitress; the best of reference can be given. Apply at No. 428 2d-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 349 2d-av., paint-store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable German girl, to cook, wash and iron; or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT, RESPECTABLE WOMan, to cook, wash, and iron in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY TIDY YOUNG woman, who is a good family cook, &c., in the country; will do anything required in a family; has a little girl five years old whom she wishes to have with her; will give excellent recommendations as to honesty, respectability, competency, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, NEAT, and tidy young girl in a private family; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; understands milk and butter; is willing and obliging, and understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY young woman who is a good plain cook and excellent family servant in every respect, or will go as chamber-maid and laundress if desired; will give best City reference. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS OR BUNDLE-WASHER.—BY a competent young woman, who understands her work in every branch; can flute, polish, puff, starch, &c.; will give best City reference, and has no objection to the country. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and efficient laundress; can do up clothes in the real French style; fluting, puffing, polishing, &c.; best references. Call at the French-German Bureau, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS laundress; City or country; has first-class references. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, very respectable, and first-class laundress; French fluting, box-pleating, and all kinds of fine work; country or City; best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLORED laundress; washing to do at home, or would go out by the day. Call at No. 142 West 33d-st., top floor.

NURSE.—AS THOROUGH INFANT'S NURSE, BY a Protestant young woman; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given from present employer; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 1,235 Broadway, in the stationery-store.

NURSE.—BY AN INTELLIGENT WOMAN, AS nurse for an infant from birth, if necessary, or of an invalid lady, for either of which she is quite competent, being able to dress hair and accustomed to travel; has been in Europe; best references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN FROM GERMAN hospitals; fully qualified for all kinds of nursing; has long experience in hydropathic treatment; speaks English. Address Nurse, Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG NURSE WHO CAN TAKE A child from its birth or bring it up by the bottle if necessary; City reference; country year round preferred. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE; is thoroughly competent and well-recommended. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse, to take care of a baby and to do plain sewing; country preferred; excellent reference. Apply at No. 131 West 19th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED GERman girl, to take care of children, or as chamber-maid. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge. Men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL.
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—By a Scotch Protestant man and wife; no children; man is a good coachman and groom, also a good farmer, gardener, &c., and can take care of cattle, milk, handle young horses, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress, also does all branches of house and dairy work; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COACHMAN, &c., OR FARMER, COOK, OR House-work.—By a Scotch Protestant man and wife; no children; man is a good coachman and groom, also a good farmer, gardener, &c., and can take care of cattle, milk, handle young horses, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress; also does all branches of house and dairy work; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A NORTH of Ireland Protestant man, aged twenty-seven years; thoroughly understands the care of horses and keeping harness and carriages in best order; can also milk, attend to lawns, walks, garden, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, (GERman;) understands the care and management of horses and carriages; is a careful driver; sober, honest, and industrious; best City references from last and former employers. Call or address M. H., Coachman, No. 208 West 32d-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable man, aged twenty-seven years, who thoroughly understands driving, taking care of horses and cows, milking, gardening, &c. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT MAN, as coachman, and to make himself generally useful; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; can speak English, and come well recommended; country preferred. Apply at No. 73 Nassau-st., first floor.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable man, aged twenty-seven years, who thoroughly understands driving, taking care of horses, and cow-milking, plain gardening, &c. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO PERFECTly understands his business; willing and obliging; has two years' City reference. Address J. S., No. 17 East 30th-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN TO PROCURE a place for his coachman, married; understands his business thoroughly; is sober, honest, and obliging. Apply at No. 18 Wall-st., first floor.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—FIRST CLASS; unexceptionable reference from last employer. Inquire for or address James, No. 84 5th-av.

FARMER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN who understands all branches; can milk, plow, mow, sow seed, work machines, take care of cattle and sheep, do plain gardening, &c.; is also a good coachman; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

FARMER OR GARDENER.—BY A MIDDLE-aged man, of Northern Germany, as farmer or gardener in a gentleman's place; best references. Inquire at J. Ahren's, corner Murray and Washington sts., or O. Ward, corner Fulton and Washington sts.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman Protestant young man, (married, no incumbrances,) as driver and gardener, or to take care of a gentleman's place; highly recommended. Address P. C., Box No. 33 Times Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

GARDENER.—NONE ONLY THOSE IN WANT OF a first-class gardener in all its departments need apply; unexceptionable references. Address G. F., at Thorburn & Co.'s, seedsmen, No. 15 John-st.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD A team of his own, as groom; thoroughly understands driving. Address P., Box No. 239 Times Office.

PORTER OR WATCHMAN.—WILLING TO make himself useful; best of reference and security if required. Address W., Box No. 200 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant young man, aged twenty-four years, lately landed, who has good experience in the old country in milking, taking care of cattle and horses, driving, working in garden, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, aged twenty-two years, who can take care of horses and cattle, drive, do plain gardening, mow lawn, milk, &c.; good recommendations from last employer. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN, aged twenty-six years; he can take care of horses, cattle, poultry, drive, milk; has two years' reference from last employer. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

VALET OR WAITER.—BY A VERY COMPETENT, honest, sober, and industrious Frenchman, speaking English, in a first-class private family, either as valet or waiter; has the best of references, and will take moderate wages. Address C. A., Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—A SWISS YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands his business thoroughly would like a position in a private family; speaks English, French, and Italian; has unexceptionable references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A SINGLE Protestant man; can be highly recommended from last place; is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. Call or address W. B., for two days, No. 1,213 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter; speaks English thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references, which will bear the strictest investigation, as to his abilities and general character. Address H. C., Times Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, FRENCH, speaking English very well; has the best of City references; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

## HELP WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED IN A WHOLESALE drug-store; must be thoroughly competent. Apply to FRASER & LEE, No. 20 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A GROOM; MUST BE A GOOD RUBber, willing to make himself generally useful, and not afraid of work; wages $15 per week; no one who does not thoroughly understand his business need apply. Call at No. 9 West 55th-st., first stable west of 5th-av.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GARDENER TO take charge of a small place at Yonkers, and to make himself generally useful; one horse to take care of; an elderly man preferred. Apply at No. 31 Water-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—IN A SILK-HOUSE, A SMART, ACTIVE young man to make himself generally useful; must come well recommended. Address Post-office Box No. 3,290, New-York, stating salary required.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT PROTestant woman as nurse to take charge of two little children. Apply on Saturday between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 320 5th-av.

WANTED—A BOY FOURTEEN TO SIXTEEN years of age residing with his parents; must be quick and correct at figures. Apply at McCLAVE BROS., 22d-st. and 11th-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED, FIRST-CLASS porter in a dry-goods commission house. Apply from 9 to 10 o'clock morning and from 4 to 5 afternoon, at Nos. 64 and 66 White-st.

WANTED—AN INFANT'S NURSE; A PROTESTANT woman, either English or Irish. Apply at No. 19 East 35th-st., on Friday, between the hours of 11 and 1.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York, City and County of New-York.—MARGARET BELL, plaintiff, against Anna E. Baggs and William M. Baggs, her husband, and Montgomery Baggs, James K. Baggs, Walter L. Baggs, Henry M. Baggs, Mary McD. Baggs, children of the said Anna N. Baggs; Eliza A. Malseed, widow, and George W. Malseed and James P. Malseed, children of Andrew Malseed, deceased; Daniel N. Malseed and Louisa A. Malseed, his wife, and Mary Malseed, Elizabeth T. Malseed, Anna R. Malseed, John Malseed, Sallie S. Malseed, and James P. Malseed, children of said Daniel N. Malseed; Mary M. Bell, Thomas R. Bell, John M. Bell, Anna B. Bell, and Jerusha M. Bell, children of said Margaret Bell; James P. Malseed and Jerusha W. Malseed, his wife, and Maggie B. Malseed, Daniel N. Malseed, and Virginia C. Malseed, children of said James P. Malseed, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants respectively: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 233 Grand-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 30, 1873. HUGHSON & WEBBER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
au1-law6wF

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF CLINTON.—THE KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against ERASTUS S. MEAD and SARAH A. MEAD, his wife; James H. Cosgrove, Charles H. Moore, William W. Hartwell, Vilas National Bank of Plattsburg, Rufus Heaton, Charles Burchard, James M. Tenney, Charles A. Albrich, Nathaniel F. Tenney, Walter S. Tenney, Alexander Strong, John B. Hayward, Edward A. Strong, Hugh M. Curran, Manning A. Goodwin, Finckney Walker, John F. Rice, Lewis H. Tyler, and William G. Barney, defendants. Summons—For relief (Com. not served.) To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Clinton, at Plattsburg, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1873. JOHNSON & CANTINE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Clinton and in the office of the Clerk of the County of Franklin, on the 26th day of May, 1873.—Dated July 8, 1873.
JOHNSON & CANTINE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy11-law6wF

SUPREME COURT.—ELIZABETH HOFFMAN MILLER, plaintiff, against BETTY B. FOUTE, ALEXANDER M. FOOTE, ANNIE B. MOORE, and SAMUEL W. HALEY, defendants.—Summons for Relief—Complaint not Served.—To the Defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 18 Wall-street, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 28, 1873.
MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above action was filed with the Clerk of New-York County, at his office, on the 3d day of May, 1873.
MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 18 Wall-st.
jy18-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD A. FRASER and JOHN B. LEE, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM E. FAITOUTE, defendant.—Summons: For a money demand on contract.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 45 William-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and two dollars and fifty-six cents, with interest from the 29th day of April, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 24, 1873. JOHN M. BOWERS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 10th day of July, 1873. JOHN M. BOWERS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy11-law6wF

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between J. J. HABRICH and B. D. JACOCKES is dissolved this day by mutual consent.—New-York, July 31, 1873.
J. J. HABRICH,
B. D. JACOCKES.

The undersigned formed this day a copartnership under firm name of J. J. HABRICH & CO., to carry on a general insurance and mortgage loan business.—New-York, Aug. 1, 1873.
J. J. HABRICH,
OTTO LEVIG,
No. 117 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JOHN C. HALL and C. J. BLAUVELT, under the name of HALL & BLAUVELT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. J. BLAUVELT will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
JOHN C. HALL,
C. J. BLAUVELT.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1873.

## IRON, &C.

IRON ROOF FOR SALE.
Iron roof about 35x50 feet, with wrought iron columns and rafters. For sale very low by
R. L. & A. STUART, No. 169 Chambers-st.

## SHIPPING.

# WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE
# UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC.............SATURDAY, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
BALTIC...............SATURDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC...............SATURDAY, Aug. 16, at 11:30 A. M.
OCEANIC..............SATURDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

## CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
FROM NEW-YORK.

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| *Russia, Wed'day, July 30 | Calabria, Sat'day, Aug. 2 |
| *Java, Wednesday, Aug. 6 | Samaria, Sat'day, Aug. 16 |
| *Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 13 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 23 |
| *Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 20 | Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 30 |
| *Algeria, Wed'day, Aug. 27 | |

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CALABRIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 11 A. M., on SATURDAY, Aug. 2, 1873.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

# ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

| | |
|---|---|
| Victoria....Sat., Aug. 2 | Trinacria....Wed., Aug. 20 |
| Columbia....Wed., Aug. 6 | California....Sat., Aug. 23 |
| Castalia....Sat., Aug. 9 | Caledonia....Wed., Aug. 27 |
| Europa....Wed., Aug. 13 | India....Sat., Aug. 30 |
| Anglia....Sat., Aug. 16 | Italia....Wed., Sept. 3 |

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

| | Sat. Steamers. Gold. | Wed. Steamers. Currency. |
|---|---|---|
| Cabins | $75 and $65 | $75 and $65 |
| Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations | $130 | $130 |

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.
Tickets for passage to or from any sea-port or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.
Drafts for any amount at current rates.
Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN.........Saturday, Aug. 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS............Saturday, Aug. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.........Saturday, Aug. 16, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON...........Thursday, Aug. 21, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.........Saturday, Aug. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL..........Thursday, Aug. 28, 9 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. Price, Jr.........Aug. 6, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Morgan...........Aug. 13, 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Guard..............Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. Freeman...Aug. 27, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman...Sept. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth...........Sept. 10, 8:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DU HAVRE.........Surmont...Saturday, Aug. 9
PEREIRE................Danré.....Saturday, Aug. 23
ST. LAURENT............Rousseau..Saturday, Sept. 6
EUROPE.................Lemarie...Saturday, Sept. 20
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.............$125 | Second cabin..........$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.
Note.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.
WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
SPAIN, Grace..............Saturday, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
ITALY, Gates..............Saturday, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
GREECE, Thomas............Saturday, Aug. 16, at 11 A. M.
EGYPT, Grogan.............Saturday, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, Sumner.........Thursday, Aug. 14, at 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORSE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
STEAM TO LONDON DIRECT.
Taking passengers and goods to Bergen, Christiania and the principal Norwegian ports.
The splendid new, powerful steam-ship
HACON ADELSTEEN, Capt. Müller,
will leave her dock, Harbeck stores, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, 5th August.

| Price of passage | Currency. | Currency. |
|---|---|---|
| To London, first cabin | $80 | Steerage $30 |
| To Bergen and Christiania, first cabin | 80 | Steerage 38 |

The new steam-ship SANCT OLAF will follow on the 19th August.
For freight or passage apply to the general agents of the Company.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO.,
No. 27 South William-st.

WHITE CROSS LINE.
STEAM TO ANTWERP DIRECT.
The splendid new, powerful steam-ship C. F. FUNCH, F. Kreusch, Commander, will leave her dock, Harbeck's Stores, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, the 5th August, at noon.
Price of Passage—First cabin, $75, currency; steerage, $30, gold. Steam-ship STEINMAN will follow.
For freight or passage apply to
FUNCH, EDYE & CO.,
No. 27 South William-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Aug. 5.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, Aug. 12.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, Aug. 19.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh..........Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. Slocum......................Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. Weir......................Oct. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau).........Aug. 7
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only)...................Aug. 14
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico) 12 M., Saturday, Aug. 16.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.
For Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, the United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 7, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

## SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.
NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.
The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships
Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
GLAMORGAN..........................Saturday, Aug. 2
PEMBROKE...................................Aug. 20
GLAMORGAN.................................Sept. 10
PEMBROKE...................................Oct. 1
Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.
These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS
First Cabin.......................$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin......................$55 currency.
Steerage..........................$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.............$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.
For further particulars apply, in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
# CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
Aug. 5.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer NEVADA, Capt. ——, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at San Diego, Acapulco, Mazatlan and Manzanillo; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about Aug. 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.
One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco Aug. 16, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
H. J. BULLAY, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Aug. 2, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 2, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Aug. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

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| C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway. |

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Wednesday, July 30.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, on Saturday, Aug. 2.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,)
Or WM. P. CLYDE,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

# GREAT WESTERN
STEAM-SHIP LINE.
NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.,) DIRECT.
Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.
THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:
GREAT WESTERN, Stamper..........Wednesday, Aug. 6
LADY LYCETT, Evatt..............Saturday, Aug. 16
ARRAGON, Western................Wednesday, Aug. 27
CORNWALL, Gibson, to follow.
Cabin passage, $70 currency. Intermediate, $45 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.
Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.
The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)
For Turk's Island and Jamaica,
ATLAS, (new,) Capt. PORTER, Aug. 7.
For Port-au-Prince, Savanilla, and Carthagena,
CLARIBEL, Aug. 9.
For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

## STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.
The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.
Steamer SYLVAN GLEN, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND, Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.
NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Tickets sold at all the principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,
From foot 23d-st., East River.
EXCURSION
Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE
MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.
FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st. All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.
C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.
Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

MORNING LINE FOR SING SING AND IONA ISLAND.
The steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave the foot of Harrison-st., Pier No. 34, every morning (Fridays excepted) at 8 o'clock; 23d-st. at 8:15; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's.
Returning leaves Iona Island at 2 o'clock; Sing Sing, 3:10 P. M.; arrive in New-York at 5:30.
N. B.—During camp-meeting, which commences Aug. 5, the steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave every morning at 8 o'clock.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Friday, 1st....1:00 P. M. | Friday, 1st....7:00 A. M. |
| Saturday, 2d....2:00 P. M. | Saturday, 2d....8:00 A. M. |
| Monday, 4th....3:30 P. M. | Monday, 4th....10:00 A. M. |
| Tuesday, 5th....3:00 P. M. | Tuesday, 5th....6:00 A. M. |
| Thursday, 7th....7:30 A. M. | Wednesday, 6th. 6:30 A. M. |
| Friday, 8th....8:00 A. M. | Thursday, 7th....3:00 P. M. |
| | Friday, 8th....3:00 P. M. |

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Friday, 1st....8:30 A. M. | Friday, 1st....1:00 P. M. |
| Saturday, 2d....9:30 A. M. | Saturday, 2d....2:00 P. M. |
| Sunday, 3d....8:30 A. M. | Sunday, 3d....3:00 P. M. |
| Monday, 4th....10:30 A. M. | Monday, 4th....3:00 P. M. |
| Tuesday, 5th....11:30 A. M. | Tuesday, 5th....4:00 P. M. |
| Wednesday, 6th. 3:00 P. M. | Thursday, 7th....6:30 A. M. |
| Thursday, 7th....8:00 P. M. | |

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

## STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.
HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT and all the intermediate landings.
The popular steam-boat
NELLY WHITE,
Capt. JACOB B. DAVIS,
will commence her regular trips
On SUNDAY, May 25,
Leaving Barclay-st. at 9 o'clock in the morning; leave Keyport at 4 P. M. to return.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR Newburg, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, and Iona Island.
The favorite steam-boat
JESSE HOYT,
Capt. JAMES SHERMAN,
leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 24th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Fare for the excursion, $1.

DAILY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. 15 minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG AND IONA ISLAND—Fare, 50 cents.—The fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave from Harrison-street pier every SUNDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, landing at Christopher-st. at 8:15; 23d-st., 8:30, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Iona Island, Cozzens', West Point, and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburg at 2 o'clock, arriving in New-York at 6:45.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES. EXCURSION tickets to Halifax and return, $22, via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland, for sale at the offices of the Fall River, Norwich, and Stonington lines.

NINETY-SECOND-STREET AND ASTORIA FERRY.
During the present partial obstruction of the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry, the boats above will run for the special accommodation of the funeral and pleasure travel, every afternoon at intervals of ONLY TWELVE MINUTES.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—THE beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves foot of Market-street every afternoon at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 6 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Pier 27 E. R., 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

## RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," at 8:50 A. M. 3:20 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M., and via P. W. and B. R. R., at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:20, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M., 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M. Emigrant and 2d class, 7:05 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10, 5:20 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:50 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," 6:40 A. M., 4:05 and 9:15 P. M. Sundays, 6:40 A. M.; and via P. W. and B. Railroad 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 6:40 A. M.
From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:20, 11:55 A. M.; 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 9:15, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:25, 11:20 A. M.; 3:55, 10:13 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

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| A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent. |

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
Trains depart and arrive at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York:

| Depart. | | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| 8:10 A. M. | Mail for Patchogue, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead | 6:05 P. M. |
| 9:40 A. M. | Rockaway Express | 6:52 P. M. |
| 10:40 A. M. | Islip Accommodation, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach | 4:30 P. M. |
| 1:40 P. M. | Babylon Acc'n, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach | 10:35 P. M. |
| 3:40 P. M. | Babylon Express, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach | 9:45 A. M. |
| 4:10 P. M. | Fire Island and Patchogue Ex. | 10:05 A. M. |
| 4:40 P. M. | Patchogue Acc'n, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead | 9:00 A. M. |
| 5:10 P. M. | Hempstead and Rockaway Ex. | 8:40 A. M. |
| 5:40 P. M. | Islip Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway | 8:05 A. M. |
| 6:40 P. M. | Babylon Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway | 6:46 A. M. |
| 9:30 A. M. | Sundays only, from Bushwick-av. for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach, arriving at Bushwick at | 7:00 P. M. |

Baggage checked at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York; or South 8th-st., Brooklyn.
L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M. 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.
Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.
To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.
To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.
The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.
Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.
Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.
Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.
For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots. JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

TO CAPE MAY
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
A through express-train, via Pennsylvania Railroad, leaves New-York, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., at 12:30 P. M. Arrives at Cape May, 6:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Cape May at 7:30 A. M. Arrives in New-York at 2:14 P. M.
Rate, New-York to Cape May, $5. Rate, New-York to Cape May and return, $8.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 944, 435, 271 Broadway, and No. 1 Astor House. D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

## RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:
4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.
6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.
12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

## INSTRUCTION.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF.
BOYS' SCHOOL.
Mrs. George Vandenhoff will open her boarding and day school for BOYS, at NO. 106 WEST 42D-ST., close to RESERVOIR PARK, Sept. 18. Number of boarding pupils limited to EIGHT. All the pupils will have the advantage of Mrs. Vandenhoff's personal instruction in ELOCUTION and in the correct and elegant speaking and writing of the English language, as well as in geography, history, and the English department generally. Latin, French, German, mathematics, &c., will be taught by competent masters.
School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Applications may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF,
No. 106 West 42d-st.

A SWISS LADY, NATIVE OF LAUSANNE, WHO, with the assistance of her sister and efficient masters, receives BOYS under thirteen years of age, to educate and prepare for public schools, wishes to make her establishment known to AMERICAN families desiring for their sons the advantages to be obtained by a RESIDENCE ABROAD with the training and comforts of a GOOD ENGLISH HOME. Inclusive terms: Sixty-five guineas for the scholastic year. For other particulars, address Mlle. LOUISE MICHAUD, Lausanne House, Worthing, Sussex, England; or, to J. B. DE TRACY, Esq., B. A., Scholastic Agent, No. 3 Charles-st., Soho-square, London, England.

KIRBY & ENDEAN, Publishers, Advertising Agents, &c., for all parts of the world, No. 190 Oxford-st., London, England.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—A FAMily boarding-school. On the Harlem Railroad, eighty-five miles from New-York. Full courses of seminary instruction, with preparation for college or business. Personal care in study, habits, and health.
Terms, $360 per year.
Fortieth year begins Sept. 15.
S. T. FROST, A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, PENN.—(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)
Session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful; grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious; course of studies extensive; thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English: careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

MISS HINSDALE
(SUCCESSOR TO MRS. MACAULAY)
WILL REOPEN HER
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV.,
ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1873.
Application may be made as above.

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY,
MERIDEN, N. H.
Expenses lower than at any other strictly first-class Academy in New-England.
Rev. L. A. AUSTIN, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE—School for Boys. Address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

SEABURY SEMINARY, NO. 125 WEST 42D-st., near Reservoir Park.—Commences Sept. 20; seventh successful year; a thorough classical English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children; French spoken; also separate school for boys, under immediate charge of principal and first-class masters; three departments, senior, junior, and kindergarten; modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, music, by professors; no charge without adequate improvement; highest references. Apply to Senior Principal, Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d-st.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY School, South Orange, N. J.—One hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad; an eligible and efficient school for boys, with modern improvements; spacious drill-room, armory and equipments; reopens Sept. 16. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal; J. W. MILEY, instructor in mathematics and Upton's tactics, with competent instructors also in French, German and drawing. Terms, $500 per annum and no extras.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.—Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst. for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Prest., Claverack, N. Y.

A LADY RESIDING NEAR NYACK CAN receive into her family after Sept. 10 three young girls not over twelve years of age, to whom all the advantages of a pleasant home and thorough instruction will be extended. For further information address Miss C., Post-office Box No. 67, Nyack, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, combining thorough instruction with home care and training, will reopen Sept. 10. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$300 a year, pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution. Number of pupils limited to thirty-five.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, 1873. Address as above for circular.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION. — INSTRUCTION will be given to a few boys preparing for college in the classics and higher mathematics, by a recent graduate of Yale College; the best of references given. Address C. S. C., Box No. 1,619 Post-office.

FOR BOYS. — MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; a first-class boarding-school; grounds extensive; uniform, dark blue; daily gymnastic drill. Reopens SEPT. 17. Address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMinary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

A GOOD HOME; PLEASANT, HEALTHY LOCAtion; solid instruction with a small number and moderate terms. Send for a circular of the Neshanic Institute for boys, Neshanic, Somerset County, N. J.
Rev. P. D. OAKEY, Principal.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., continues to furnish the best educational advantages at reasonable rates. Address
Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location.
Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AND A good home at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S,
Stratford, Conn.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Send for catalogue. H. R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN Sept. 2. For circulars, apply to Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

RURAL HIGH SCHOOL, CLINTON, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. References exchanged. Send for circular. A. P. KELSEY, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 13. For catalogues apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 17.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address
Miss EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

## INSTRUCTION.

MRS. GARRETSON,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1873.
Applications may be made personally or by letter, as above.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY,
For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the fine arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17.
C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 31 West 52d-st., near 5th-av. and Central Park.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; a thorough English course with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages; home comforts and home priveleges are the distinguishing features of this school; the musical department under the direction of Prof. S. B. MILLS, and other instructors of acknowledged talent, offers peculiar advantages to those who desire to make music a special study. All communications to be addressed as above till Sept. 1, when Mlle. ROSTAN will be at home to receive applications herself.

MOUNT PLEASANT
MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing, and elocution.
A thoroughly organized military department, riding school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Established 1850.
A family school for boys; earnest teaching, faithful discipline; location healthful, beautiful and only one hour from New-York City; a safe, happy, Christian home. Send for Catalogue with full details and references.
W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., } Principals,
CAPT. W. A. FLINT, } Stamford, Conn.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Established A. D. 1860. Reopens Sept. 24. An advanced and finishing course in all departments, providing the best opportunities of European and home schools. Address
Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,
(Assisted by MLLE. L. SEE,)
No. 222 Madison-av., New-York.
English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children.
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 22, 1873.
Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 1 to receive her patrons and friends.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A BOARDING-SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJ. MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN., Mrs. C. E. RICHARDSON, Principal.—This well-established institution, within little more than an hour's ride of New-York, offers in its course of instruction, and in the qualifications of its teachers, advantages such as are ordinarily only to be obtained in the best Metropolitan schools, and combines with those advantages such rural surroundings and so moderate a scale of charges as are unattainable in the City. A limited number of pupils only received. References—Bishop Williams, of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Martin Paine, M. D. New-York, and Rev. Mr. Tatlock, Stamford, of whom any information can be obtained till Sept. 15. School begins Sept. 22.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.
A first-class boarding school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and, if it is desired, may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.
THOS. D. REED.

MISS COMSTOCK,
Reservoir Park, near 5th-av., New-York.
Primary, Progressive, and Finishing Ladies' School. Fall term commences Sept. 24; boarding pupils, sixteen; single rooms and school carriage, if desired. Circulars mailed on request. Personal information at the institution, Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., Murray Hill.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 22. Circulars at BRENTANO'S Book-store, No. 33 Union-square, and LESPINASSE & FRIEDMANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe-av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Sept. 17. Application may be made personally, or for circulars, as above.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, } Principals.
JOHN MACNIE, }

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S
FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circular, address the Principal.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE,
BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.
Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
offers to twenty-five boarding pupils superior educational advantages, and the choicest home accommodations.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on
THURSDAY, Sept. 25.
Address till Sept. 8, Fishkill, on the Hudson.

MISS BALLOW'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 24 EAST 22D-ST., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept 24.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d-st.—Fourteen experienced, instructors. German, English, and French thoroughly taught. Latin or Spanish optional. Special attention given to German studies of Anglo-American pupils. Kindergarten, boarding-school for boys. Fifteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
FEODOR THURM, Principal.

MERVIEW ACADEMY, BABYLON, LONG ISLAND—Established 1866.—Miss Gannon's English, French, and German Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, will reopen for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Miss Gannon is assisted in the musical department by her niece, Miss Louisa Eckstein, the celebrated pianiste from London. Number strictly limited. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. GARRETSON WILL REOPEN HER English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 58 West 47th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 23, 1873.
Circulars may be obtained on application at the above address.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL for Boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., superintended by Rev. G. W. Ferguson, M. A., Rector, and by A. H. Austin, Principal, who receives a limited number of boarders, at moderate and inclusive charges. For prospectus apply to the Principal

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Sept. 23. Apply by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their school in New-York.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.—A MILITARY COLlege, established 1834. Preparatory department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Good discipline. Address Prof. CHARLES DOLE, Northfield, Vt. Year 1873–4 opens Aug. 28.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Established 1820.—Next term commences Sept. 24. Apply for circulars and information to Prof. O. P. HUBBARD or EDWARD A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 25th of September, 1873.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS WILL reopen her French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at her new residence, No. 23 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 29.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A Boarding-school for boys.
Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

DULL BOYS WAKED UP AND SET A-GOING AT Yonkers Military Institute. Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

THE BEST RECOMMENDATION—SONS OF former pupils at Yonkers Military Institute.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Work recommences Sept. 11. Boys, "Fall in."

## TEACHERS.

"AM. SCHOOL INST.," founded 1855.
*Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau*
To aid those who want well-qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To *give* parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.
EIGHTEEN years have *proved* it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.
*No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.*

A FRENCH LADY, A GRADUATE FROM PARIS, a competent, thorough and experienced teacher, wishes a position as visiting teacher in some school in New-York; best of references. Address D. E., care of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 770 Broadway.

A COMPETENT AND SUCCESSFUL TEACHER desires a situation in a high school or academy; best of references furnished. Address Box No. 179 New-London, Conn.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE" AIDS ALL who want good teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions, and does general Educational business. Established 1855. No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching desires to make an engagement in some school, in or near New-York. Address J. H. R., Post-office Box No. 111, New-York.

WEST NEW-BRIGHTON.— VOCAL LESSONS by Mrs. CAULFIELD. Refers to Mrs. S. Ford, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLER'S GOODS.
In large stock including Horse-sheets and Blankets, Fly-nets, whips, English Saddles, Bits, Stirrups and Spurs, Horse-brushes, Carriage-robes and Lap-dusters, Chamois-skins, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
No. 72 Beekman-st.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

# COZZENS'
West Point Hotel
Will remain open until Oct. 1. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,
Will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.
Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND.
Through tickets, and baggage checked, by South-side Railroad trains, leaving South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

MONTONESE HOUSE,
BRANFORD, CONN.
This delightful Summer resort, noted for its facilities for bathing and fishing, also its beautiful drives, having been enlarged, will be open June 20. Address WM. BRYAN, JR.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE,
152d-st., on the Hudson.
The best accommodations at moderate rates.
PAUL & DUNCALF.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.—Schooley Mountain range, fifty miles from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad; lake thirteen miles long, three miles wide; good boating, fishing, gunning, and splendid beach for bathing, and the Hopatcong iron springs on the premises; houses 1,300 feet above ocean level; no mosquitoes; the steam yacht Stella will connect with 7:15, 12, and 3:20 trains from foot of Barclay-st. WM. WAINWRIGHT, Proprietor.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD Company's Long Branch Excursion House (on the European plan) will open for the reception of guests July 1, 1873.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

A.—COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT Fairview, N. J., thirty minutes to Chambers or Twenty-third-street Ferry, twenty trains daily, for four adults; two large airy rooms, splendidly furnished; board first class; house on high ground; thirty acres; boating, croquet, &c. Apply to GEORGE GREELEY, Fairview, or 13 Greenwich-av., New-York.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD with plenty of milk, vegetables, &c., can be obtained at a first-class private boarding-house in the village of Catskill; terms, adults $8; children half price.
S. W. HOLBROOK, Catskill, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS for six; gunning, fishing, sailing, ocean and smooth water bathing; four hours from New-York by Long Island Railroad; terms reasonable. Apply to NATHAN COOK, Bridgehampton, Suffolk County, N. Y.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—PLEASANT situation overlooking the village; Post-office, depot, &c., within ten minutes' walk. Address J. A. HATCH, Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass.

GOOD BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AND pleasant rooms overlooking the Hudson; high grounds; near station; terms moderate. Address Box No. 166 Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, N. Y.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 7 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE.
Furnished rooms to let to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, with board.

NO. 307 WEST 12TH-ST., ABINGDON-SQUARE.—A large pleasant front room on second floor, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; also hall rooms for gentlemen, with good board. Terms moderate.

ROOMS, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, with or without board, in City or country, obtained by calling at or addressing EVERETT LIBRARY, No. 588 6th-av.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, NEWLY AND handsomely furnished rooms for gentlemen, with all modern improvements, in a small private family. Apply at No. 38 West 21st-st.; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—SUPERIOR BOARD; Summer prices; permanent and transient; families and gentlemen.

NO. 200 WEST 42D-ST.—COOL, PLEASANT furnished rooms for Summer, without board, to gentlemen or families.

## PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS
FOR FURNISHING THE STATE OF IOWA WITH STATIONERY,
As per the following schedule, will be received at the office of the Secretary of State at Des Moines, Iowa, until the 6th day of August, 1873, at noon of said day.
On the said day, such proposals as shall have been received up to said hour will be opened, and the contract, or contracts, awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, the parties contracting on the part of the State reserving the right to let the contracts in parts to different bidders if thought advisable.
Proposals must be accompanied by samples of the articles to be furnished, which said articles are to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of State on or before the 20th day of October, 1873, without claims for freights, boxes, or anything extra over amount bid.
Bids for furnishing paper must give the price per pound. Samples of paper must contain not less than six sheets, and have the weight per ream of such samples marked thereon. All writing paper to be delivered in quarter ream packages.
Parties to whom contracts are awarded will be expected to furnish securities to the amount of their contract for the faithful performance thereof.
SCHEDULE:
2,000 reams Book Paper, 25x38.
600 reams Book Paper, 27x44 inches.
40 reams Check Folio.
40 Reams Demy.
200 reams Flat Cap.
100 reams Flat Letter.
15,000 sheets Bond Paper, 14x17 inches.
12,000 sheets Bond Paper, 16x21 inches.
50 reams Congress Letter.
50 reams Packet Note.
50 reams Commercial Note.
100 reams Cover Paper.
15 reams Manila Paper.
40 reams Envelope Paper.
10 dozen quarts Writing Fluid.
2 dozen quarts Carter's Combined Writing and Copying Ink.
3 dozen No. 3 Carmine Ink.
5 dozen Ink-stands.
3 dozen quarts Mucilage.
5 dozen boxes Paper Fasteners, ¾-inch.
5 dozen spools Red Tape, ½-inch.
6 dozen bolts Silk Ribbon, ½-inch.
3 dozen Paper Weights.
300 pounds Flax Twine, assorted sizes.
1 dozen Letter Copying Books.
12 dozen Document Envelopes, large size.
6 M Envelopes, 12-inch.
5 M Envelopes, 5-inch.
4 Dozen Congress Knives.
DES MOINES, Iowa, May 28, 1873.
JOHN RUSSELL,
Auditor of State.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, June 21, 1873.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the bureau until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 7, 1873, for the construction, including all the materials except the live-oak timber, of the hull of a steam sloop-of-war of about 640 tons measurement, complete for sea service. Plans and specifications in detail for the hull, showing the work to be done, may be seen and examined at this bureau, and at the Commandant's Office, at the navy-yards at Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Charlestown, and Kittery, on and after the 6th of July next.
The hull must be completed in all respects according to the contract and specifications; the materials must be of the best quality, and the work must be done in the best manner, and the vessel be delivered at such navy-yard on the Atlantic coast as the Department may direct, in eight months from the date and signing of the contract.
Payments will be made as the work progresses in proportionate amounts, reserving the usual percentage until the final completion and acceptance of the vessel.
The bids must be accompanied with the guarantee required by law, that if the contract is awarded it will be promptly executed, and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of the face of the contract will also be stated.
The Department reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids which, in its opinion, are not to the public interest.
Bids will only be accepted from parties who are known to be ship-builders, and to have the necessary facilities for doing the work.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON RAILING.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, No. 36 Union-square, until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, Aug. 4, 1873, for about 275 feet of LIGHT IRON RAILING.
For full information see the *City Record.*

PROPOSALS FOR STONE WALL.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, No. 36 Union-square, until 12 o'clock noon, of MONDAY, Aug. 4, 1873, for the construction of about 4,900 LINEAL FEET of the INCLOSING WALL of the CENTRAL PARK on the line of 8th-av.
For full information see the *City Record.*

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, ROOM No. 31,
ARMY BUILDING, COR. HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1873.
SEALED PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING OTTER Creek, Vt., will be received until noon of Aug. 13, 1873.
For forms of bids and other information apply at this office. JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut. Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major General.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE
D., L. & W. R. R. COMPANY,
HOBOKEN, N. J., Aug. 1, 1873.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 15th inst. for the construction of a tunnel, and its approaches, through Bergen Hill. The specification and drawings can be seen at this office at any time after TUESDAY, the 5th inst.
JAMES ARCHBALD, Chief Engineer.

## AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Engagement of
Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT.
This eminent comedian
will appear EVERY NIGHT
in his grand emotional play,
in five acts,
MIMI,
in which Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. F. Foster, Miss M. Wells, Miss Vandyke, Mr. W. H. Crisp, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Howson, Mr. Bradley will appear.
The part of
MIMI
by
Miss KATHARINE ROGERS.
First MIMI MATINEE, Aug. 9.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. G. C. CHARLES
UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF SUCCESS.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVERY EVENING AT 8.
The celebrated Irish comedian, Mr.
G. C. CHARLES,
In the new sensation drama, from Dr. Mason's story, complete with stirring incidents, entitled
THE SKELETON HAND.
Mr. G. C. CHARLES..........as..........LARRY

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
THEO. THOMAS'
UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS,
THIS AND EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Change of programme every evening.
Admission, 50 cents; packages containing twelve tickets, $4, at the usual places; private boxes $2 extra.

FAREWELL TO FOUNTAIN J. HARTLEY, of London, by Brooklyn Sunday-school Union, TONIGHT, at church, Clinton-st., near Fulton. Addresses by Mr. HARTLEY, Dr. VINCENT, and others. Sunday school teachers of neighboring associations cordially invited. ISRAEL A. BARKER, President.

## LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

## PROPOSALS.

# PROPOSALS FOR SEA-WALLS!
DREDGING IN BOSTON HARBOR, FILLING A PARCEL OF SOUTH BOSTON FLATS, AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF SUCH PARCEL.
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS,
No. 8 PEMBERTON-SQUARE, BOSTON, July 17, 1873.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for inclosing with sea-walls and filling a parcel of the Commonwealth's flats in South Boston, situated at the junction of the main and Fort Point Channels, in Boston Harbor, bounded south-west by flats of the Boston Wharf Company, and south-east by flats sold to the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, and containing about 1,000,000 square feet, more or less, as follows:
1. For about 700 lineal feet of light sea-wall on Fort Point Channel.
2. For about 1,300 feet of heavy sea-wall on Fort Point Channel and the main channel.
3. For filling said parcel to grade 13, with material dredged by the contractor from the mouth of Fort Point Channel and from a portion of Boston Harbor, which is to be dredged uniformly to a depth of twenty-three feet at mean low water.
4. For filling said parcel with good clean gravel from grade 13 to grade 16.
5. For the whole work of building said sea-walls and filling said parcel, as aforesaid, on or before Oct. 1, 1876.
The above work must be done according to plans and specifications to be seen or furnished at this office between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 12 o'clock noon.
The contractor will be required to give a satisfactory guarantee that he will execute a contract according to his proposals, and to give satisfactory bonds for the faithful performance of his contract.
The Legislature of Massachusetts has appropriated four hundred thousand dollars toward the above specified sea-walls and filling, but no contract will be made binding the Commonwealth for any more of said work than can be paid for by appropriations of the Legislature, under the laws of the Commonwealth.
PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE.
Sealed proposals will be also received as aforesaid for the purchase of the whole or any portion of said parcel of flats for cash, the purchaser to build said sea-walls and do said filling according to said plans and specifications, and to perform all the obligations of the Commonwealth to the City of Boston in relation to said parcel under the indenture of four parts made between the said Commonwealth, the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, the Boston Wharf Company, and the City of Boston, dated June 23, 1873.
The right to reject any and all proposals is reserved by the Board of Harbor Commissioners, and their acceptance is subject to the approval of the Governor and Council.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals in relation to the South Boston Flats," sealed up and directed to the Chairman of the Board.
For the Board of Harbor Commissioners,
JOSIAH QUINCY, Chairman.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873.
Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:
* * * * * * *
Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.
* * * * * * *
The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,394.
Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.
The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.
By order of the Secretary of War,
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1873.
WRITTEN PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived until Sept. 1, 1873, for the delivery on the north wharf, at West Point, of the following quantities of coal of the best quality:
FOR SUPPLY OF QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
800 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) stove size, Pittston.
700 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) egg size, Lackawanna.
FOR SUPPLY OF UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.
500 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) egg size, Lackawanna.
100 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) stove size, Lackawanna.
100 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) chestnut size, Lackawanna.
Name of coal and price of each kind stated separately.
The coal must be delivered between the 10th day of September and the 20th day of October next.
Facilities (not including men) for unloading will be furnished.
Proposals to be addressed to J. M. MARSHALL,
First Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, Quartermaster Military Academy.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GRANITE stones to build sixteen (16) arches, (more or less,) of New Pier, No. 1 North River.
Sealed proposals for this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 12 o'clock, noon, of FRIDAY, Aug. 15, 1873, at which time the bids will be publicly opened and read.
The engineer's estimate of the material to be furnished is as follows:
640 Voussoirs, or arch stones, averaging from 6 to 16 cubic feet each.
Total..............................6,298.24 cubic feet.
483 Spandrel Stones, averaging from 3 to 23 cubic feet each. Total.8,810.56 cubic feet.
64 stones furnished in the rough...4,046.60 cubic feet.
The time allowed for the fulfillment of the contract is to the 1st day of December, 1873.
Blank forms of proposals and plans of the proposed work can be obtained by application at the office of the department.
For further particulars see *City Record.*

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 11th day of August, 1873, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up and furnishing, for school purposes, the premises Nos. 789 and 791 3d-av., between 48th and 49th sts.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Two approved, responsible sureties will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered. FERD. T. HOPKINS,
RICHARD KELLY,
JULIUS KATZENBERG,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
Board of School Trustees Nineteenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 24, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.
Proposals will be received by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, at No. 66 3d-av., until SATURDAY, Aug. 2, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., for 3,000 bushels oats, 25 barrels vinegar, 50 bales straw, 75,000 feet box boards, 2,000 feet worked boards, &c.
For full information see the *City Record.*

PROPOSALS FOR DRESSED BASE COURSE STONE.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Department of Public Parks, No. 36 Union-square, until 12 o'clock noon of Monday, Aug. 4, 1873, for the delivery of about 3,050 lineal feet of dressed base course stone, with two faces, and about 800 lineal feet of dressed base course stone, with one face, for the Park inclosing-wall.
For full information see the *City Record.*

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE AND LIMESTONE East River Bridge.—Sealed proposals will be received until Aug. 7, 1873, at noon, for the delivery of 125 cubic yards of cut granite face stone, and 8,850 cubic yards of face stone and backing, either granite or limestone, all required during the present year for the Brooklyn anchorage East River Bridge. Plans and specifications can be seen at the engineer's office. Address NEW-YORK BRIDGE COMPANY, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PROPOSALS FOR DRESSED ASHLAR, &c.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Department of Public Parks, No. 36 Union-square, until 12 o'clock noon of Monday, Aug. 4, 1873, for the delivery of about 1,925 superficial feet, face measurement, of dressed ashlar, and about 800 lineal feet of dressed coping, for Park inclosing-wall.
For full information see the *City Record.*

### THE BURNED WAREHOUSE.

**LATEST PARTICULARS.**

THE LOSS ABOUT $125,000—MEETING OF THE UNDERWRITERS—SUSPICIONS OF INCENDIARISM.

The fire at the Greenwich-street United States bonded warehouse has not resulted in as much damage as was at first supposed. It is now believed by officials in a position to form a fair estimate that the loss will not exceed $125,000. It is not known how the fire started; it was first noticed in what is known as the wool-room. This was located on the sixth floor of the Greenwich-street side of the building, and some suppose it a case of spontaneous combustion, taking into consideration the fact that the wool was greasy, was closely packed, and the weather quite hot. There are no fires in the building at night, and none during the day except those needed to run the elevators. These are either banked up or put out altogether every night, and in no case could they communicate with the sixth floor without burning their way through some of the intervening stories. There was no way yesterday of ascertaining the names of those whose goods were destroyed, nor the extent of the insurance. The building is the property of Dr. John C. Ayer, of Lowell, and the damage to it will not far exceed $30,000, which, it is believed, is amply covered by insurance. It was the only Government examining store in the City, to which samples of all shipments to New-York were sent for appraisement. Instructions have been given that no goods be delivered there for the present, but shall be sent instead, from the piers to the nearest general order warehouses. The fire was confined to the sixth, fifth, and fourth floors on the Greenwich-street side, the third, second, and first being injured by water. The iron doors between the Greenwich-street and Trinity-place stores prevented the fire going through, and thus saved the most valuable portion of the property on storage. On the sixth floor, the goods consisted principally of wool, human hair, Dundees, fur, matting and oil-cloths; the fifth floor contained some valuable goods, including hosiery, bunting, worsteds, hair-braids, umbrellas, &c.; on the fourth were drugs, books, and oil-paintings. The damage by water on the lower floors was principally on the third, to groceries, leather, and personal effects; on the second to liquors, cigars, &c., and on the first to hardware and cutlery. There were altogether, in the building, including Trinity-place and Greenwich-street, about 5,000 packages, whose aggregate value would not exceed a million and a half. The most valuable half of the building is uninjured, and the burned part extended only to three floors. The books of the warehouse were saved, being in one of the lower floors.

They have a system of watch clocks in the building, by which the two watchmen in charge are made to record their presence every hour on the various floors, and which tell whether the watchmen have attended to their duty. These show that on the night of the fire the hour of nine was recorded on the various floors, but the fire was discovered between 9 and 10, and may have had fully half an hour's headway before being discovered.

Most of the large dealers whose goods were in the warehouse are believed to have been insured, and the losses are probably divided up among a great many persons, as few had more than a single package there for examination. The inventory will probably be taken to-day, when some idea can be formed of who the losers are. Instructions are expected from Washington of how to proceed in the matter. The Government is in no way responsible for any of the losses.

MEETING OF THE UNDERWRITERS.

A special meeting of the Board of Fire Underwriters was called for 1 o'clock yesterday, to take such action as may be suggested by the information to be obtained at the meeting. The board met at No. 156 Broadway, many of the interested companies being represented. Mr. Crowell, of the Phenix, of Brooklyn, presided. Upon a call of the companies having risks in the burned premises, it was roughly estimated that all interests would foot up $250,000 on the stock and $30,000 on the building, but the damage, it is thought, will not be one-half of the risks. In some cases companies that had risks of a considerable amount will lose but a very small sum, as some of the goods had been removed, and but little damage was done to the remaining goods. The percentage of loss on silk and other valuable goods will be very little, as that class of merchandise was on the Trinity-place side of the building, while the hardware goods on the Greenwich-street side suffer considerable damage by water. The investigations made by the representatives of the different companies, and reported at this meeting, showed so much less damage than was at first supposed that the insurance men were much pleased. All the companies present, except the Liverpool and London and Globe, freely stated the amount of their risks, but that company, on being called, declined to name the amount. After the appointment of a special committee to take charge of the unidentified goods, subject to the future determination of the board, the meeting adjourned.

After the meeting it was ascertained that the following companies, among others, believed themselves losers in about the sums mentioned below: Merchants' Insurance Company, on building, $10,000; Fireman's Insurance Company, on stock, $5,000; Equitable, of Providence, on rents, $5,000; Narragansett, of Providence, on rents, $5,000; German Insurance Company, on stock, $4,000; Jefferson Insurance Company, on stock, $5,000; New-York and Yonkers, on building, $5,000; Hanover Insurance Company, $3,000; Citizens' Insurance Company, $5,000; Phenix Insurance Company, on building, $10,000; Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, $5,000. It will thus be seen that the losses are pretty well divided and do not fall heavily on any one company.

A reporter of THE TIMES heard suggestions in the vicinity of the building of suspicion of incendiarism, and noticed several secret service men about the place. These seemed to be watching about the building.

It was asserted that by no possibility could the fire reach the place at which it was discovered from the cellar—the only place where any fire had been during the day—and this gave a little color to the rumor that the place had been set on fire. The reporter, after hearing this story, called again upon the officials in charge of the place, but they said they paid no attention to such a rumor. They had no theory, however, of the origin of the fire.

AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

There was a great deal of discussion in the Custom-house yesterday, concerning the fire in the bonded warehouse, and various opinions were advanced regarding its origin. Deputy Collector Lydecker, before whom the matter came in the absence of Collector Arthur, said that the total amount of the loss, as near as it could be arrived at, was not more than $100,000, on both the goods and the building. Certain facts had come to his knowledge concerning the origin of the conflagration which he did not feel at liberty to make public until he had satisfied himself as to their truth. One circumstance, he would mention, however, was that he had been informed that some person called at the station-house in that precinct while the conflagration was raging, and stated that it would be useless to send any further alarm to the engine-houses for additional force, as the fire was under subjection. It seemed that there must have been some object in such a statement, and that perhaps the rough class who inhabit that part of the City, having fired the building, calculated to insure themselves a first-class season of plunder. Mr. Lydecker said that this might not be the case, but that he had taken measures to ascertain, if possible, the name of the party who gave the false information at the station-house, and also to furnish matter to bring up at the investigation, which will take place to-day. Many other rumors were in circulation, one of which the reporters of the *Tribune* seemed especially anxious to verify, viz., that the burning of the bonded warehouse was a deep-laid scheme on the part of Mr. Thomas Murphy and other individuals mentioned in connection with a new bonded-warehouse scheme in Laight-street by the *Tribune* of Wednesday, whereby the Government would be forced to accept their terms, and thereby be defrauded to an enormous amount. This rumor—which, to the ordinary mind, might appear startling—did not seem to impress anybody remarkably, which might be easily traceable to the fact that the story of the *Tribune* was entirely false; and as everybody in the Custom-house and in that vicinity knew it, they quite naturally discredited the later rumor.

Owing to the absence of the necessary witnesses, Fire Marshal Sheldon could not commence the investigation yesterday into the origin of the fire. The four watchmen who had been on duty outside the building all night had gone to their homes, and owing to the fact that their residences were not known to their employer, their presence could not be obtained. The investigation will be commenced to-day.

### THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners of Docks met yesterday afternoon, Commissioner West in the chair. A communication was received from the Health Department requesting that dredging be done at the foot of One Hundred and Sixth-street, North River. Superintendent MacKewen was empowered to execute the necessary repairs to bulk-head, &c. in his district. The auditing committee recommended the payment of sundry bills to the amount of $32,596 44. The committee also furnished a statement showing the receipts for month ending June 30 to be $57,090 17, and the expenditures for same time $53,876 60, leaving a balance of $3,213 57 to the credit of the department. A number of petitions were read and laid over, after which the meeting adjourned.

### ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A DRUG WAREHOUSE IN FLAMES—HEROISM OF THE FIREMEN.

At 3:15 yesterday afternoon, while Herman Vortman, the porter in the employ of Julius Zeller, wholesale dealer in drugs, at No. 51 Division-street, was in the cellar of the building filling a can with alcohol, the can by some means was upset and the contents ignited from the light of the lantern standing on the floor. An explosion followed and the flames were quickly communicated to packages of drugs and carboys of chemicals in the basement, and so quickly did the fire spread that it was with the utmost difficulty that the porter escaped uninjured. An alarm soon brought Engineer Nash and a section of the Fire Department to the scene of the conflagration, but their efforts were unavailing to check the progress of the flames. A second alarm was sent over the wires and Chief Engineer Bates, and Assistant Engineer Shay with reinforcements soon arrived. The flames had by this time gained possession of the first floor of the building, and while the firemen were on this floor the fire escaped through an open skylight to the floor above, and was soon bursting forth from the windows of the second floor. President Perley, of the Fire Commissioners, who had responded to the second alarm, perceived the danger, and in the absence of Chief Bates, who was attending to his duties in some other portion of the building, ordered the firemen to mount the ladders resting against the building, and in a moment three powerful streams of water were being projected in through the second-story windows. This was perilous work for a short time, owing to the intense heat and the dense smoke, but the men stood it bravely. The flames soon succumbed, and the building was saved, but it was several hours before the smoldering flames were finally extinguished and the firemen relieved from their arduous labors.

The building has a frontage of twenty-five feet on Division-street, and runs through to East Broadway, a depth of nearly 200 feet. It is four stories in height. The basement, first and second floors are badly damaged. Zeller, the wholesale druggist, occupies the basement, one-half of the first floor, (that portion fronting on Division-street,) and the whole of the fourth floor. His damage to stock, &c., is estimated at $30,000, and he is insured for that amount in foreign and out-of-town companies.

One-half of the first floor, with a frontage on East Broadway, (No. 64,) and the whole of the second and third floors are occupied by J. Foss & Son, wholesale dealers in cotton and woolen rags, whose loss is estimated at $5,000, which is fully covered by insurance in the Allemania, Hibernia, and Lorillard Companies.

The building is damaged to the extent of $8,000. It is owned by John Downing, and is fully insured.

During the progress of the fire District Engineer Hugh Bonner and Foreman Thomas Kehoe, of Engine Company No. 15, had a narrow escape from death. They were on the third floor of the building directing the movements of the men on the East Broadway side of the building, when their exit was cut off by the dense smoke, and they could not make their way out. Their condition becoming known, their comrades rushed to their rescue, and they were brought out of a side window of the building and down a ladder into the yard of an adjoining tenement-house. When brought out they were partially suffocated, but soon revived in the open air, and were attending to their duties again in a short time.

### THE PARK COMMISSION.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED YESTERDAY—RESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Park Commissioners met yesterday, President Stebbins in the chair. A delegation of working men was received, and they presented a petition stating that the various departments had employed unskillful laborers, and asking that none but competent workmen be employed on the parks. The President, Col. H. G. Stebbins, tendered his resignation as President of the board, and after considerable discussion the resignation was reluctantly accepted. The reasons assigned by Mr. Stebbins are that from the organization of the new department he intended to resign as soon as he saw the new Commissioners initiated into the work.

After the resignation of Col. Stebbins had been formally accepted, Commissioner Williamson was made Chairman pro tem. Previous to the resignation of the President, a considerable amount of business was transacted. The sidewalks around Jackson-square were ordered to be flagged with stone, which has accumulated from other works of the department, now finished.

The landscape architect reported in favor of the request of the Ingersoll Paving Company to cover the walks with tar and gravel, and estimated that the cost of the work would not be more than $1,000. The report was approved. It was then ordered that the posts and chains around the walks in Washington-square be removed. The claim of the late Mr. Yates against the department for damage to his lots, by the removal of clay from them, was referred to Mr. Williamson with power. The landscape architect was directed to report on the asphalte pavement in Washington-square, and several communications in reference to the progress of work on Morningside and Riverside Parks were referred to special committees. President Stebbins submitted a report, with accompanying maps, from civil and topographical engineers relative to surveys in the town of King's Bridge. It was laid on the table. Col. Stebbins stated that no bids for the bonds of the town of King's Bridge had been received by the department to cover the expenses of the survey, but a sale of the bonds at par had been effected with a Mr. Spaulding. When the board adjourned, it did so to meet at 9:30 A. M. to-day, to meet Controller Green to open bids for coal and gravel for the Central and other parks.

It is understood that Col. Stebbins is to go to Europe for a brief season. He has been contemplating a resignation of the Presidency for some time past and a retirement to the ranks of the commission. He being a man of considerable wealth, the salary of $6,500 attached to the office of President is, of course, no object to him.

### INTEREST ON CITY DEPOSITS.

The Union Trust Company, the National Park Bank, and the Central National Bank, which were formerly depositaries of the funds of the City and County prior to the accession to the office of Chamberlain of Mr. George W. Lane, under the new charter, have paid over to the City Treasury the amount in full due for interest on the deposits, upon the demand made upon them by Controller Green.

The Broadway National Bank, (of which Mr. Francis A. Palmer, the former Chamberlain, is President,) the Tenth National Bank, (of which his nephew, Mr. Walter B. Palmer, is President,) and the Tradesmen's National Bank, refuse, however, to comply with his demand for the payment of accrued interest to a considerable amount, and the Controller has taken measures for enforcing their obligations to the City by notifying the Counsel to the Corporation to commence proceedings against the said institutions for the recovery of all of the interest now due by them. Under the provisions of the new charter the Controller receives from the new deposit banks designated by the Chamberlain and Mayor, monthly statements of the amount accrued for interest on the deposits therein of the moneys of the City and County of New-York.

### SEIZURE OF SMUGGLED GOODS.

J. L. Chapman, one of the special revenue inspectors, while engaged in searching a Spanish brig from Havana at Pier No. 13 East River, yesterday, for smuggled goods, noticed suspicious conduct on the part of some of the crew. He accordingly searched the vessel in the most thorough manner, and his exertions were rewarded by the discovery of a very large quanity of dutiable goods which the crew were endeavoring to smuggle ashore. The goods were concealed under coal, which had been used for ballast, and in the well-room. There were twenty-six large demijohns of brandy, gin, and rum. A lot of choice tobacco and a large quantity of cigars, oil-cloths, snuff, and various other dutiable collections were also included in the smuggled goods, which were brought to the seizure department of the New-York Custom-house yesterday. The value of the seizure is estimated at about $2,500.

### ALLEGED REVENUE FRAUDS.

In the Clerk's office of the United States District Court, yesterday, George A. Priest, of No. 35 Morton-street, Brooklyn, filed petitions requesting the seizure of the books of Simon Haas, cloth merchant, No. 193 Church-street; Edward Rorke, glassware importer, No. 40 Barclay-street, and Platt & Boyd, crockery-dealers, Nos. 74 and 81 Murray-street, for alleged frauds on the Custom-house. He charges that by means of fraudulent invoices these parties have got goods through the Custom-house at twenty-five per cent. less than their actual value, and in the case of Platt & Boyd he alleges that they were in collusion with officers of the Appraiser's Department. Judge Blatchford will sit in the District Court on the 6th inst., when probably action will be taken on the petitions.

### THE CANTON LAND COMPANY.

The directors of the Canton Land Company, at a meeting held yesterday at the offices of S. L. M. Barlow, resolved for the present to put only $2,500,000 of the $5,000,000 six per cent. gold bonds upon the market. The remainder of the funds will be retained by Messrs. Duncan & Von Hoffman until some further action is taken by the board. These bonds, it is understood, are intended only for the European markets.

### THE FREE METHODISTS.

**CAMP-MEETING IN NEW-JERSEY.**

A REAL OLD-FASHIONED ASSEMBLAGE—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—INTENSE ENTHUSIASM AND STIRRING EXHORTATIONS.

*From Our Special Correspondent.*

DOVER, N. J., Thursday, July 31, 1873.

Here in Dover—town of dingy stores and magnificent churches—the principal, indeed, I might say the only, topic of conversation for the past few days has been the Free Methodist camp-meeting. It is the great event of the year, and, like great events generally, is enjoyed, perhaps, most in its anticipation. When the tents are up at the grove, and the meeting is well under way, it may storm, and rain, and be generally wet and uncomfortable. But no thought of this is taken by the good housewives, who spend weeks before the meeting in preparing plenteous supplies of provisions for consumption at the camp. The Free Methodist camp-meeting is of the old-fashioned sort. It is not a watering-place, near a pleasant grove, where there are a few tents, more for ornament than use, a number of fine hotels, and a great many handsome cottages. People don't go to it in search of an agreeable mixture of pleasure and religion. There are no boating parties to be enjoyed, and no smooth-shaven lawns upon which charming young ladies can kill the slowly passing time at croquet. Men and women go solely to pray and listen to the Word of God. They bring their wives and families, even to the babies, and camp out in earnest during the meeting. The camp-ground is in the heart of the primeval forest. The country—a hilly one—for miles around is densely wooded. In the grove where the services are held is a beautiful spring of pure cold water, which furnishes the only fluid beside tea and coffee consumed in the camp. The camp-ground is distant two miles from Dover, and approached by a narrow road winding over the hills, execrable as to its adaptability for travel, but for scenic beauty unsurpassed. In some places, for half a mile, the tall trees on either side meet, and form a perfect arch of shade, while underneath the wild rose bushes bulge out on the road, so that the flowers are often crushed by the wheels of passing wagons. In other places a break in the woods reveals a lovely valley, rich with cultivation, and studded here and there with farm-houses. In the distance a range of dark hills is clearly defined against the blue sky.

The camp-meeting was formally opened yesterday, but until to-day, owing to a general state of unpreparedness among the campaigners, no regular order of exercises was observed. Indeed, a good many tents are yet unfinished, and some others that are to be erected have not arrived on the ground. At present there are fifty-four tents complete. The stand from which the preachers speak is a rude wooden structure, but serves its purpose very well. As may be inferred, the Free Methodists in this section are of the farmer and poorer classes, but among them there are a few of the wealthier sort. The church was first organized at Pekin, Niagara County, N. Y., on Aug. 23, 1860. Its origin, its promoters say, "was occasioned by the wide-spread defection from the simplicity, spirit, and practice of the Gospel witnessed among the professed Christians of our times, and especially among those bearing the Methodist name." It aims at simplicity, and requires its members "to abandon all worldly conformity, and especially to eschew all superfluous ornaments in dress," and further, "it is not bound by worldly codes of gentility, politeness, or order, and proposes to be guarded only by the etiquette of the Gospel." Hospitality seems to be a principal maxim. A stranger passing through the grove at meal-time is constantly offered hospitality. What strikes one most forcibly in the camp is the absence of all formality. There is a home-like look about the place. The tents are formed in a circle round the stand, and the dwellers therein seem to be on terms of intimate acquaintance with each other. Women in the intervals of the prayer-meetings stroll about with their babies in their arms and chat with their neighbors, or go about their cooking and other household work very much as if they were at home. There is a large delegation of Pennsylvania Germans here, and they have a large prayer-meeting tent, in which services are held in the German language. There are people here from New-York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia, but the majority hail from distant parts of this State. At the 12 o'clock prayer meeting, to-day, about 300 persons occupied seats in front of the stand, but a large number of others were engaged in putting up tents and preparing the mid-day meal. These latter, however, were not debarred by reason of their occupations from participating in the services. When the hymns were sung the voices of men working in distant parts of the grove might be heard coming through the trees as they joined in the singing, and when exhortations were made many a heartfelt "Amen" or "Glory to God" came from the tents where the women were cooking.

The rules governing the camp-meeting are few and simple. The Chairman of the district in which the camp is held, Rev. William Gould, furnishes every information in connection with the tents, and no person makes any money out of the meeting, except it be the neighboring farmers, who haul the tents and tent furniture in their wagons. Fire-wood and straw for the beds are furnished, when necessary, by the committee, at exactly the cost price. No smoking is allowed within the circle of tents, and no unnecessary talking or walking about during public service is permitted. The order of exercises observed to-day will continue throughout the meeting. At 5 o'clock in the morning there was prayer-meeting lasting until 6 o'clock; from 6 to 7:30 o'clock, public meeting for narration of experience; family prayer in the tent from 8 to 9 o'clock, and at 10 o'clock and 2:30 o'clock, public preaching and sermon. At 1:30 in the afternoon there was in the German tent a public prayer-meeting, and there was also a meeting for children. At the 10 o'clock meeting, the New-York and Philadelphia trains having arrived some time before, the attendance was very large. On the platform were Rev. B. T. Roberts, General Superintendent of the Free Methodist Church; Rev. Wm. Gould, Rev. B. Winget, of Binghamton; Rev. W. Jones, of Windsor, N.Y.; Rev. Lucius Woodruff, Rev. E. Adams, of Philipsburg; Rev. T. Hendrickson, Allantown, Penn.; Rev. O. V. Kettles, New-York; Rev. C. H. Southworth, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Rev. A. G. Terry, Sullivan County, New-York; Rev. J. Lamblyn; Rev. James Mathews, Brooklyn; Rev. M. N. Downing, New-York; Rev. J. Banton, Riverhead, N. Y.; Rev. J. Glenn, Philadelphia; Rev. W. M. Parry, Dover, and Rev. J. E. Ferrin, Rahway, N. J. A hymn sung by the entire congregation commenced the exercises, after which Rev. Mr. Southworth preached a very eloquent sermon. Several other addresses were made, forcible and calculated to stir up a strong religious feeling in the auditory. The Free Methodists, unlike their Methodist Episcopalian brethren, are very demonstrative in the expression of their faith. They forget self and the outer world entirely when they enter the prayer-meeting. They listen with a rapt attention to the exhortations of the preachers, and when florid figures and glowing imagery so natural amid such surroundings are called to the aid of the speaker, their intense enthusiasm finds expression in wild shouts of joy. The evening sermons were largely attended by the farmers, and their wives and daughters, and the farm laborers of the neighborhood. The camp-meeting will close on the morning of Aug. 7. From the enthusiasm that prevails at present, and the numbers that are expected to participate in the proceedings before the closing day, the clergymen in charge look for the most happy results.

### RUN ON A SAVINGS BANK.

Owing to the resignation of Mr. Shepherd as President of the Hoboken Savings Bank, and to the announcement that the defalcation of Fred. Klennen, late Treasurer, would amount to $50,000, there was quite a run upon the institution yesterday. Numbers of men and women, in the lower walks of life, appeared at the teller's desk and withdrew their accounts. The bank officials closed the accounts, and paid the amounts due upon them as speedily as possible. They are making arrangements for an increased run to-day. It is also reported that Mr. Caraton Sierck, one of the wealthiest of the directors, has retired from the directory.

### AN UNFINISHED ROAD.

Many of the residents of Blissville, Long Island, complain of the action of a company, which received a charter some time ago to establish a car line between that place and Hunter's Point. The building of this road was commenced two or three years ago, and for no apparent reason work upon it was suddenly stopped, and thus matters remained until about three months ago when a number of Blissville gentlemen, disgusted at the delay, asked for and obtained a charter permitting them to establish a car line between the two places. At this the company at once resumed work upon the old road, and in the earlier part of July it was so far advanced that ties had been laid two-thirds of the distance when suddenly work again ceased, and now the road remains so much torn up that one side is unfit for public travel. It is said that the cause of this action on the part of the company is to prevent the establishment of a line, as it would materially affect the prosperity of the line which runs from Grand-street, Brooklyn, to Calvary Cemetery.

### CUSTOM-HOUSE BROKERAGE.

HOW THE BUSINESS IS TRANSACTED—INTERESTING TO THE UNINITIATED.

There was considerable excitement yesterday among the crowds of shyster Custom-house brokers, who hang about the doorways and rotunda of the building, at the exposures of THE TIMES, which gave several instances where importers have been subjected to overcharges. From all that could be learned by conversation with importers and officials in the Custom-house the instances which were cited in THE TIMES are by no means isolated. Hardly a day passes that complaints are not made by small importers of overcharges on the part of Custom-house brokers, who are generally strangers to the victimized parties. This happens sometimes from a misapprehension of the scale of charges which are fixed by the revenue officials. It happens oftener, however, that some Custom-house broker of little business and no character tries to make up what he lacks in honesty by a dash of rascality. He then lays about the Custom-house, with an eye open to villainy, and among the thousands who have some little importation to get through, he seldom fails to pick out a victim. When a person talks about importing goods there are very few who have any idea about the manner in which it is done, the American mind only comprehending the general idea of bringing the goods into the country. The way in which the merchandise is transferred from the ship to the importer is the mystery into which no common mind cares to delve, and so these Custom-house brokers have an easy job, if they are of the rascally kind, in fleecing any but the regular importer, to whom the system is as clear as the alphabet to a school-boy; besides, the large importers in many cases have their own clerks, who do all the business, and in this way houses save the brokerage, and only have to pay the regular Custom-house fees. There are often complaints in regard to the charges of well-established and reputable brokerage firms, but when sifted down they are generally found to be due to some clerical mistakes, or else the party who is importing has not become acquainted with the schedule of Custom-house charges and the rate at which firms legitimately charge for their services and trouble. Among the thousands of people who visit Europe every year for pleasure there are few who on returning do not invest in goods of some description, which they may exhibit to admiring friends in their native city or town. Sometimes the tourist purchases a quantity of brandy, perhaps a few boxes of cigars. Again, it may be a piece of silk or a roll of carpet or cloth. If the intention is to deal squarely with the Government, the articles are regularly entered on the ship's manifest, and upon arrival here are sent to bonded warehouse or to public stores. Then the individual tries to get them. His first move is generally to call upon the Collector of the Port, for a personal interview in relation to the dutiable articles. The ushers about the Collector's office take in these "importers" at a glance, and courteously refer them to the proper persons to call upon the quicker to obtain their merchandise. But in a great concern like the New-York Custom-house, the unsophisticated are soon bewildered, and before the necessary forms have been complied with, they resign themselves gracefully into the care of the persons who make it a business to get goods out of bond. Here is where the difficulty occurs: Should the ambitious citizen fall into the hands of a "shyster" broker, he is sure to get his goods, but equally certain to part with a considerable quantity of greenbacks before this occurs; then he goes about, and pours down maledictions upon the heads of all the Custom-house officials, as if they were at fault; he decries the red-tape system, as he styles it, and practices economy at restaurants and laundries until the memory of the transaction fades from his recollection. This will probably be the case, be the importation large or small. Should he, however, intrust his business to reputable brokers, if his importation be considerable he will have no cause to grumble; if on the contrary he has only brought a small package into the country he will be found in a state of consternation, and perhaps profanity; for strange as it may appear to the uninitiated it costs no more to get a large package out of public stores than a small one, either in fees or brokerage. The broker's labor in placing property in bond at his disposal is the same, or very nearly so, be the amount large or small. These small importations are the great source of trouble to all Custom-house brokers, be they honest or rascally. It is generally the case that in country towns some of the "aristocrats" manage to get money enough together to take a trip to Europe. While there, they form the acquaintance of shop-keepers wherever they go. These "big bugs," after returning home, are the wonder and envy of the town for some months—little is talked of but his or her trip to Europe. By and by the memory of it fades out, and when it is nearly gone the European traveler conceives the idea of resurrecting the gossip; so a letter leaves his little hamlet, addressed to the shop-keeper in some place abroad. Six or eight weeks afterward a package arrives at the burgh of our nabob, with marks plainly indicating that it had been through the New-York Custom-house, and that it came from some town or city in some part of the Old World. There may be only a pair of boots or a Limburger cheese in the package, but the visit of the villager to Europe is again a theme of conversation, and his pride is gratified. But the bill for getting those goods from the New-York Custom-house—the broker's bill—it is something frightful—so the importer thinks. The cheese or the pair of boots could have been bought for half the money in some neighboring city; his neighbors know that; importer waxes furious, and indites a note to the broker, who, he thinks, has defrauded him. Of course, there is a row, a sending of letters, and a receiving of them. This was the case in Cincinnati, whose inhabitants occasionally visit Europe and afterward try their luck at "importing."

It is probable that further developments in the "brokerage" frauds will be made shortly, as the Custom-house officials are determined to defend the interests of the importers, and refuse to transact business for brokers who are proved to act dishonestly.

### SUICIDE FOR SMALL CAUSE.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Annie McAnerey, twenty-two years of age, died at No. 471 Hicks-street, Brooklyn, from the effects of a dose of Paris green which she had taken on the previous evening. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and had for some time been employed as a domestic in various Brooklyn households. She complained to her sister, and frequently regretted her lowly occupation, but the former always told her that she was too proud for her position. A week ago she returned from Glen Cove, where she had been three weeks in the service of a Brooklyn family, and stopped at the house of her sister and a Miss Thompson, No. 471 Hicks-street. She became despondent, and said she was tired of a servant's life. On Wednesday she procured a small quantity of Paris green, and swallowed it in her room. She was found lying on the floor shortly after, but the nature of her illness was not discovered until a late hour, when Dr. Ford was sent for, but too late to save her life. Coroner Jones held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the statements of her relatives, which are substantially given above.

### FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as Christopher Schmech, a German farmer living in the vicinity of Middle Village, Long Island, was on his way home with his wife and son in a one-horse wagon, he attempted to cross the track of the Flushing and North-side Railroad at the junction of Thompson-avenue, near Woodside. The 5 o'clock train was passing. The horse became frightened, and stopped while the wagon was on the track. Mr. Schmech was instantly killed, his wife had her left leg and arm broken, and the son had his left arm broken. Mr. Schmech was about forty-five years old, and had lived in Middle Village for several years previous to the accident. Coroner Reimer was notified, and was soon on the ground, and impaneled a jury. The inquest will be held at 7 o'clock this evening. The horse got away without injury, but the wagon was torn to pieces and carried some distance beyond the crossing.

### DRAINING HOBOKEN MEADOWS.

There is much excitement among the property owners and residents on the Hoboken Meadows because of a want of sewerage. The lots in that neighborhood are flooded with stagnant pools, and offal is accumulated in many spots for want of proper drainage. The Common Council was prohibited by last Winter's Legislature from constructing any sewers in that section of Hoboken, and the duty was intrusted to the hands of three competent gentlemen selected for the purpose. The Common Council, however, refused to recognize them, and when they, a couple of evenings since, sent to the Council a request that they order the issue of $50,000 in bonds to defray the expenses of their labor, the Councilmen refused to accede. As a consequence, the Hoboken Meadows go without the much-needed drainage. The matter is creating much excitement throughout the city, and indignation meetings are talked of.

## CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

### NEW-YORK.

There have been 2,110 immigrants from Elsass and Lorraine registered at Castle Garden during the last six months. Of French immigrants there have been 1,241.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred on the fifth floor of Harper's building, in Franklin-square, caused by the friction of the machinery. Damage $200; insured.

The Free Reading-room and Library of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art will be closed for painting and repairs from Aug. 4 to Aug. 18.

Fortuna Lodge, of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, gave a Summer-night's festival at Jones' Wood, yesterday, which was largely attended by members of the order and their families.

The Columbia Verein, a German benevolent organization, gave a picnic at the Bellevue Garden, yesterday, the proceeds of which will go to the charitable fund established by the society.

A fire occurred at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, in the cellar of the premises No. 2,349, Third-avenue, owned by Whiteman Phillips, and occupied by Rudolph and Fritz Andrea, causing $100 damage; insured.

Car-drivers and pedestrians are equally interested in the removal of a fruit-stand at the corner of Grand and Allen streets. It has a large curtain to obstruct the vision. A woman nearly lost her life there yesterday, neither herself nor the colliding car-driver being to blame.

Every department in the City Hall was dull yesterday. Not an Alderman, except those on the Tax Investigating Committee, could be found in the building. The Mayor, too, was absent inspecting the Island institutions, but his office was filled with politicians during the day.

A meeting of ex-members of Company A of the Twelfth Regiment was held at No. 213 Broadway, last night, when action was taken to organize a rifle company; and arrangements were made for a prize shooting, which is to come off at Hamilton Park in the course of a few weeks.

The tonnage of the four largest transatlantic steamers appears, by the New-York Custom-house, to be as follows: Ville du Havre, of the French line, 5,160 tons; Egypt, of the National line, 5,089 tons; Spain, of the National line, 4,871 tons; City of Chester, of the Inman line, 4,565 tons.

At the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, No. 233 East Thirty-fourth-street, 1,285 patients have been treated for diseases of the eye and ear, and seventy-eight for diseases of the throat, since the first of last January. During the same period 233 operations have been performed at the hospital.

The veterans of the Tenth Regiment New-York Volunteers met, last evening, at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, to complete their organization as an association for renewing the memories of their former comradeship and keeping up their fellowship. The officers will be elected at the next meeting, on the 7th inst.

The monthly report of the New-York City Mission for July gives the following figures: Thirty-five missionaries; 6,077 missionary visits; 432 meetings held; forty-eight temperance pledges obtained; 1,500 meals and lodgings given; 154 families aided. The Treasurer's statement shows: Receipts, $687 72; expenditures, $7,700 64; deficit, $7,012 92.

A notorious shoplifter named Charlotte Newman, jointly indicted with Elizabeth Ormsby, who has been tried and convicted for the larceny of property from the store of McCreery & Co., was brought into the District Attorney's office, yesterday. The accused forfeited her bail previous to the trial, about two months ago, and has since escaped the vigilance of the police. She was fully committed to the Tombs to await trial.

Application was made to Judge Pratt by Mr. Hummel, yesterday, for an order on the District Attorney to accept the bail in $2,000, fixed by Justice Bixby, in the case of the old man Benjamin Hyams, who fired at and wounded Dr. Charles Milne, of the Sixty-second-street hospital for the ruptured and crippled, whom he accused of whipping his crippled child. As the wounded doctor is still in a critical condition, the matter was postponed for a week.

In the matter of Mrs. Mary C. Leroy Goodridge, administratrix of Ezra R. Goodridge *vs.* Frederick A. Lane, particulars of which have been already published, Judge Pratt rendered decision yesterday. If plaintiff consents to a reference, and proceeds with it immediately, defendant is to hand over to the United States Trust Company pending trial, the $57,000 which he claims to have paid himself as per centage on a much larger sum; but if plaintiff does not consent, the motion is denied.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury: From Arrears of taxes, assessments, water rent and interest, $12,669 46; assessments for street-openings and improvements and interest, $7,936 27; market rents and fees and Greenwich-street Elevated Railway fund, $496 36; Croton water rents and penalties, $48,061 63; permits to tap water pipes, $104—$48,165 63; dock and slip rent, $13,377 99; permits for street-stands, show-cases, signs, &c., $1,895; licenses, $34—$1,929; rents of premises on Riverside Park, $350; costs and fees from First and Fourth District Courts, $492 50; total, $85,417 21.

### BROOKLYN.

The third Police picnic takes place at Rockaway Beach to-day.

The salaries of city officials were paid yesterday on the basis of increase provided by the charter.

John O'Keefe, of Crook's Hotel, New-York, was yesterday prostrated with the heat at Fulton Ferry.

The will of the late E. S. Mills was admitted to probate yesterday, Mr. Thos. H. Mills, eldest son of the deceased, qualifying as executor.

It is reckoned that the employes of the Board of City Works number 337, to whom a total of $397,400 is paid annually, exclusive of $19,000 for salaries of three Commissioners.

A fire occurred last evening in a small frame stable on Schenck-street, near Myrtle-avenue, owned and occupied by A. Morell, and caused a damage of $500, on which there is no insurance. Origin unknown.

John Wild, who was arrested in New-York on Wednesday, charged with the highway robbery of Farmer John Dennis, was yesterday transferred to the custody of the Jamaica authorities. He has made a full confession of the crime.

The argument on the application of Thomas T. Spencer for absolute divorce from his wife, Carolyn S. Spencer, was concluded yesterday. The defense is a denial of all the charges. Judge Neilson took the papers and reserved his decision.

In the divorce suit of Jane Elize Reeves against George H. Reeves, her husband, both of Greenpoint, Judge Neilson yesterday directed the defendant to pay the plaintiff $500 counsel fees and $12 a week alimony, pending the referee's report. Gen. Catlin is the referee.

The Brooklyn Sunday-school Union will give a farewell reception to F. J. Hartley, of the London, England, Sunday-school Union, this evening, at the church in Clinton-street, near Fulton. Mr. Hartley, Rev. Dr. Vincent, and others will deliver addresses. Mr. Hartley sails for London to-morrow.

A man, about thirty years old, middle height, dark straw hat, shabby blue coat and pants, smooth face, went yesterday afternoon into the *Eagle* office and applied for work. Not getting it, he stole a pocket-book containing $95 from the coat pocket of Mr. St. Clair McKelway, the assistant editor, and then escaped.

A man, aged about thirty years, dressed in light suit, soft hat, with broad black band, called, yesterday afternoon, at the house of Dr. Robert Ormiston, No. 75 Hanson-place, during the doctor's absence, and said he would wait for him. He was shown into the office, but soon after disappeared with the doctor's galvanic battery and a pair of coral sleeve-buttons, in all worth $100.

On Tuesday last John Henry Lance, ten years of age, of No. 742 Myrtle-avenue, left his home, and yesterday his body was taken from the water at the foot of Van Dyke-street. He was in delicate health and slightly deranged, and his absence so affected his father that on Wednesday he visited Police Head-quarters, and not hearing of his son, left hurriedly, saying he should not return home, and so far he has kept his word. The deceased boy was last seen alive in company with a Jew peddler in Williamsburg.

### LONG ISLAND.

A two-mile race between Shorty Blake and Tom Harris was won by the latter yesterday, on Newtown Creek. Stakes, $100 a side.

The Ninety-second-street and Astoria Ferry, for special accommodation of funerals, &c., will make trips every twelve minutes until repairs of Hunter's Point Ferry are completed.

A horse and wagon, containing a man, woman, and child, was run into by the 5:30 P. M. train on the Flushing Railroad, yesterday evening, between Winfield and Woodside. The occupants were severely injured, and their recovery is doubtful.

The examination of Mrs. Layman, at Astoria, for the alleged attempt to murder her husband, which was resumed at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, was concluded yesterday morning, at 1 A. M. Recorder Parcells will decide upon the case at 3 o'clock to-day.

A disastrous fire occurred on Broadway, in Newtown village, yesterday morning. At one time a serious conflagration threatened the village, but it was finally confined to the stores in which it originated. The building of Chas. Scheller was nearly destroyed. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $3,000.

John Smith and his wife, the alleged baby-farmers, who attempted to starve a child which had been placed in their care, were both arrested yesterday, the man in Hunter's Point and the woman in New-York. They deny the charges made against them, and will be examined at the Astoria Court-house to-day.

### STATEN ISLAND.

An inquest was held yesterday on the supposed Leopold Bayler, who was found at Tompkinsville, on the 24th ult., with the roof of his head blown off, and a verdict of suicide returned. The body, if not claimed, will be buried in the Potter's Field.

### WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

At a meeting of the directors of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company Augustus Schell was elected a member of the board to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Horace F. Clark.

### NEW-JERSEY.

The Register of Vital Statistics reports 125 deaths in Paterson during the month of July.

The annual excursion of the Grace M. E. Sunday-school, of Paterson, will take place on the Midland Railway to-day.

The schooner Sea Lark, from Maine, lying at the Morris and Essex Railroad pier, was damaged $100 by fire early yesterday morning.

James Barclay, employed as a clerk by John Manley, of Rutherford Park, has disappeared with Mr. Manley's wife and $400 of his money.

The annual excursion of steamer Engine Co. No. 1, of Paterson, took place yesterday, and the company, with invited guests, filled sixteen railway cars on their departure.

During the last month quantities of block-tin and lead, valued at about $5,000, have been stolen from the White Star Steam-ship docks. Detectives are now engaged working up the case.

A meeting of citizens will be held at the Wigwam, in Broadway, Paterson, to-night, to take action relative to the recent dismissal by the Board of Education of Prof. McIntire, principal of the High School.

B. N. Crane and Lewis Heck, charged by Isaac Cuspell, the Hoboken Pound-master, with conspiracy, because they had charged him with perjury in the Coughlin bigamy case, gave bail yesterday to appear for examination.

James Bell, a Pennsylvania Railroad employe, cut an artery in his arm yesterday, with suicidal intent. Medical attendance was summoned, and his purpose frustrated. He had once before attempted to throw himself from a second-story window, but was hindered.

A trotting match was arranged to take place, yesterday, at Seacaucus, for $200, between Mr. H. N. Henderson's blk. g. George Reed and Mr. Henry Mack's s. g. Frank. The race was a one mile dash, to road wagons, and was won by seven lengths by Henderson's George Reed. Time, 2:48½.

An itinerant glazier on Monday went into the store of E. D. Terbell, in Greenville, to get change, and stole a gold watch belonging to Mr. Terbell, which lay upon one of the counters. He was not arrested until yesterday. He gave his name as Simon Bloom. He is an old offender, and was committed for trial.

A child three years old, daughter of Mr. Henry Croad, of Henry-street, Jersey City, fell from one of the second-story windows of her father's house, on Wednesday evening, and was impaled upon one of the broken uprights of the back of a child's chair, which stood directly beneath the window. Her injuries are supposed to be fatal.

### PERSONAL.

Blacque Bey, the Turkish Minister; F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont, and W. McLean, of Cincinnati, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Senator Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, is at the Brevoort House.

Gov. H. Austin, of Minnesota; Senator Alexander Ramsey, of St. Paul; Hon. William Mullins, of Pittsburg; Congressman T. C. Platt, of Owego, and Judge W. F. Allen, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany; C. C. McCormick, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. D. F. Gedney, of Goshen, N. Y., are at the Astor House.

Commander Charles A. Stone, of the United States Navy, and T. R. Buchanan, of England, are at the New-York Hotel.

Judge W. S. Lincoln, of Washington, and Col. B. S. Compton, of Michigan, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Hon. John W. Thorpe, of Boston, is at the Grand Hotel.

Don Juan Cahill, of Peru; Judge E. H. Doolittle, of Boston, and John O. Evans, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

### BURGLARY IN LEXINGTON-AVENUE.

Since the 9th of June last the proprietor, Mr. George A. Baker, of No. 94 Lexington-avenue, has been in the country, and his house has been in charge of a watchman. On Wednesday he returned, and discovered that the former had been burglariously entered, and a quantity of wearing apparel worth $300 stolen. Some very valuable oil-paintings were also cut and hacked in a shameful manner. Mr. Baker gave the alarm at once, and soon after Thomas Prendergast and John Turpin were arrested. At the station-house they admitted they had been in the house, but claimed they were paid for going there and delivering the goods in question to a man who had a truck in waiting, had keys, and represented himself as the owner of the house. Although they were accompanied by two other men, they declined to give their names. They are well known to the police as professional burglars. Justice Scott, at Essex Market, committed them without bail, to answer at the General Sessions.

### A FIRE THIEF.

While a fire was raging at No. 51 Division-street yesterday evening Mr. William Gerhardt, of No. 10 Gold-street, was passing, and while looking at the burning building he noticed two boys standing near him on each side. They jostled up against him, and one of them took his gold watch and chain. The other one, while attempting to run off, was arrested and brought before Justice Scott, where he stoutly denied his guilt. The complainant fully identified him, and swore positively to his being a confederate of the thief who stole his watch and chain. Justice Scott fully committed the accused to answer at the General Sessions.

### MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

Thomas Haney and Edward Ryan got into a row on Wednesday night, during which the latter got knocked down and beaten and kicked in a most brutal manner, almost killing him. Officer Gillespie was drawn to the spot by the cries of murder which the bystanders raised, all being afraid to interfere with Haney, as he is a well-known desperado, and after a brief but terrible struggle succeeded in bringing him to the station-house. Justice Scott, yesterday, fully committed him to await the result of the injuries of Ryan, who, according to a doctor's certificate, cannot possibly recover.

### ARRESTED FOR BIGAMY.

William Blackman was married to Margaret Green in 1861, and lived for nearly eight years in Greenpoint. A better field of labor offering, Blackman moved to a town on the Hudson, leaving his family behind. He visited them at intervals afterward but contributed little to their support. On Tuesday last Mrs. Blackman went on the picnic of the Excelsior Club of Greenpoint to Spring Hill Grove, where she met her husband with a newly-married wife. Yesterday she obtained a warrant for his arrest on a charge of bigamy.

### UNITED STATES PRISONERS.

Col. C. Heywood called at Police Head-quarters, last evening, having in charge James H. Lane, James Kearney, and Charles Boyle, sailors in the United States Navy, whom he brought from Norfolk, Va., and is en route with them to Wethersfield, Conn., where they are to serve out terms of imprisonment inflicted by a court martial. At the request of Col. Heywood, the prisoners, who were heavily ironed, were locked up at Police Head-quarters for safe keeping for the night, and will be taken to Connecticut to-day.

### THE MAYOR'S EXCURSION.

Mayor Havemeyer, at 10:30 A. M. yesterday, on invitation of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, embarked on the steamer Monnahannock, at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, East River, for a tour of inspection of the institutions on the islands. He was accompanied by his family, School Inspector Perkins and niece, School Inspectors Davenport and Kelly, Controller Green, Alderman Ottendorfer, Dr. Donor, Warden Brennan, and others. Commissioners Laimbeer and Stern received the party on board. Randall's Island was first visited, and the appearance of the boys, who went through a regular military parade, with the arrangements of the institution were warmly commended. The school-ship being absent, the next call was at Ward's Island, where the 200 maimed veterans enlisted the visitors' sympathies. An inspection of the Lunatic Asylum was next made under the guidance of Dr. Adams, when the civic party started to return. The Mayor and family were landed at the foot of Seventy-sixth-street, and the rest proceeded to the point whence they started.


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### SUICIDE OF A GERMAN.

Geo. Lahr, the German who stabbed Schneider and then shot himself, as narrated in another column, died last night at Bellevue Hospital from the self-inflicted injuries. Schneider is still in a precarious condition. Coroner Herrman has been notified to hold an inquest in the case.

### LATEST MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 31.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 38½c. Rosin steady at $2 50 for Strained, $2 55 for No. 2. Crude Turpentine quiet at $2 for Hard, and $3 25 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $3 55.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,600 head; market remains dull; buyers still holding off for a decline; a few lots of good to choice Steers sold at $5 35@$5 75; common to good Texans, $2 25@$4; shipments, 1,400 head. Live Hogs dull and lower; receipts, 11,000 head; sales of good Heavy at $4 50@$4 65; good Light, $4 75@$4 90, closing weak, with pens well filled; shipments, 8,500.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—Cattle—Market oversupplied; ¼c.@⅜c. lower: very best on sale to-day, 5¼c.@5⅞c.; that generally rated first quality, 4½c.@5¼c.; medium to good fair quality, 4c.@4½c.; receipts, 1,727 head; sales, 1,426 head. Hogs in fair supply and moderate demand at 7¼c.@7¾c.; receipts, 7,147 head. Sheep more active and ¼c. higher at 4c.@5½c.; receipts, 4,597 head.


[Advertisement.]

A NOTICE.—Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, New-York. It will pay you well to go to R. H. MACY & Co.'s "every day."


### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

*In steam-ship Columbia, from Glasgow.*—Mr. Bain and wife, J. H. Judd, R. Hollingsworth, Mrs. Buster, Chas. Barber, James Ward, David Muir, Alfred Eaton, Geo. Rovell.

### PASSENGERS SAILED.

*In steam-ship Magnolia, for Savannah.*—Miss Kate Roberts, Mary Daly, Mrs. Leo Blois, Mrs. Caroline Herzog, Mrs. Louise Merckel, J. A. Page, John Daly, Wm. Ingram, Pete Justin, Samuel Van Pelt, Johnson Williams, Cecil Johnson.

### MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:56 | Sun sets....7:16 | Moon sets.11:19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12:26 | Gov. Island.1:15 | Hell Gate...2:57

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 31.

### CLEARED.

Steam-ships Westphalia, (Ger.,) Schwensen, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Koln, (Ger.,) Franke, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Magnolia, Cheeseman, Savannah, Ga., Wm. R. Garrison; Vicksburg, Rudolf, Port au Prince, New-York and West India Steam-ship Co.; City of Merida, Timmerman, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; Albemarle, Stark, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) Lunt Brothers; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Mayflower, Tufts, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Barks Hakon Jarl, (Norw.,) Freis, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Deodata, (Norw.,) Anderson, Elsinore, for orders, Tetens & Bockmann; Nenna, (Br.,) Davies, Rotterdam, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Ariadne, (Norw.,) Krefting, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Pacific, (Norw.,) Johnson, Amsterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; King's County, (Br.,) McLellan, Rotterdam, D. R. DeWolf & Co.; Francesco Savarella, (Ital.,) Olivan, Odessa, J. C. Seager.

Brigs Teresina, (Ital.,) Lauro, Gloucester, E. A. P. Acresta; William Dobson, (Br.,) Buck, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Union Star, (Br.,) Coffil, Port Johnson, H. J. DeWolf & Co.; Almon Powell, Young, Cardenas, Cuba, Miller & Houghton; Drago G., (Aust.,) Rallon, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Stephen Bishop, Gilkey, Montevideo, J. Norton, Jr., & Son.

Schr. Light Boat, Wood, Jeremie, H. P. Brown & Co.

### ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Columbia, (Br.,) Higgins, Glasgow July 16 and Moville 17, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Weeks, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Lottie Warren, (of Liverpool,) Lucas, Calcutta March 18 and Sands Head 21st, with mdse. to C. H. Sumner & Co.

Bark Industrie, (Norw.,) Larsen, Bordeaux 52 ds., with mdse. to Daniel St. Amant & Son—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Eliza Barss, Vesey, of and 4 ds from Bermuda, in ballast to Middleton & Co. Sld. in co. with brig T. H. A. Pitt, for New-York; the brig Excelsior, for New-York, sld. the day previous.

Bark Mimi, (Aus.,) Thian, Terranova, 63 ds., with brimstone to Baring Bros. & Co.—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Sacramento, Robbins, New-Bedford, in ballast to master.

Brig Solicito, (Ital.,) Longobardo, Tralee 47 ds., in ballast, to John C. Seager.

Brig Clytie, (of Searsport,) Dow, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to Rubira & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Fidelia, (of St. John, N. B.,) Young, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Rubira & Co.—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.

Schr. Eothen, Brandtberg, Aux Cayes 14 ds., with logwood to Richard Thackray—vessel to Youngs, Smith & Co.

Schr. Rubina, (of St. John, N. B.,) Secord, Cardenas, 8 ds., with molasses to Sola Bros.—vessel to Haney & Parker.

Schr. Vapor, Applegate, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Chas. Alcott, French, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. O. Curtis, Virginia.
Sloop Chief, Beers, Virginia.
Schr. Charles H. Northam, Hubbard, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Manhattan, Davis, Block Island, with fish to D. J. Ealy.
Schr. Ocean Wave, Fish, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Marcena Munson, Dayton, Providence.
Schr. Charles W. Hawley, Eustis, New-Haven.
Schr. Goddess, Kelley, Providence.
Schr. Gilbert Green, Fisher, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Ann Eliza, Carswell, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Delphi, Allen, Bristol, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Julia Elizabeth, Casto, Providence.
Schr. Anthony Burton, Johnson, Pawtucket, for Rondout.
Schr. Sunbeam, Martin, Hartford.
Schr. Oliver Scofield, Disosway, New-Haven, for Baltimore.
Schr. Liberty, Kane, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.
Schr. S. J. Gurney, Gurney, New-Haven, for Rondout.
Schr. Sarah Laverne, Averill, Branford.
Schr. Ann Amelia, Allen, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. J. B. Bleecker, Thompson, Stonington, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Fannie Hanmer, Brooks, Nantucket, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Jas. Phelps, Rockhill, Pawtucket.
Schr. I. W. Hine, Belden, Providence.
Schr. Belle Seaman, Seaman, Pawtucket, for Trenton.
Schr. Ella Jane, Allen, Bridgeport.
Schr. Lavinia Jane, Mott, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Wyoming, Nickerson, Boston for Baltimore.
Schr. Lucy Church, Ryder, Pawtucket.
Schr. L. O. Wells, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. S. L. Thompson, Hull, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Frank Perrin, Baker, Boston.
Schr. Connecticut, Stevens, Hartford.
Schr. Jas. Buchanan, Kelly, Derby, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Thos. Jefferson, Ball, Stamford.
Schr. Julia Grace, Dodge, New-Haven.
Schr. R. M. Clark, Buell, Hartford.
Anchored at Hart Island—Schrs. Gamma, ——, Port Caledonia, C. B.; Hearl, Gookin, Saco.
WIND—Sundown, light, S.; clear.

### SAILED.

Steam-ships Westphalia, for Hamburg; City of Merida, for Havana; Albemarle, for Bermuda; Magnolia, for Savannah; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; ship Semiramis, for Genoa, &c.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., July 31.—Arr. steamers William Lawrence, from Baltimore; Hercules, from Philadelphia; brigs Constitution, from Surinam; Kremlin, from Cienfuegos, and Julia F. Carney, from Port Johnson.

Also arr., steamer Neptune, from New-York; bark Fredonia, from Fayal; brigs Elizabeth, from Havana, and Forest Prince, from St. Martins.

The British bark Minmaneuth, from Rio Janeiro, is ashore on Miscomet Rip, Nantucket. Assistance has been sent to her from New-Bedford, and, with fair weather, there is a prospect that she will be got off. She has on board 4,000 bags of coffee for Chicago merchants.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 31.—Arr. steamer Flag, from Boston, and schr. A. G. Bryant, from New-York. Sld., steamer Virginia, from Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 31.—Passed out, United States steamer Powhattan, for the Norfolk Navy-yard; ship Macaulay, for Havre.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 31.—Arr. schr. Mataska, from Baltimore. Sld., steamer Herman Livingstone, for New-York, and schr. Ana E. Valentine, for Jacksonville.

### EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

MOVILLE, July 31—The Anchor line steam-ship India, Capt. McKay, from New-York, July 19, for Glasgow, arr. in this harbor this morning.

BRISTOL, July 31.—The Great Western line steam-ship Lapland, Capt. Jones, from New-York July 17, has arr. here.


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